



# FIFTEEN PERSONS KILLED AND MORE THAN 50 INJURED

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 31.—Fifteen persons were killed and over 50 injured, some fatally, at 10:20 o'clock this morning by a collision between a special passenger train on the Big Four railroad and a freight engine with a train of loaded coal cars.

The accident happened in the edge of this city. The passenger train of 12 coaches was carrying 554 persons, nearly all of whom were students of Purdue university and their friends, from Lafayette to Indianapolis for the annual football game between the Purdue and the Indiana University squad for the state championship which was to have been fought this afternoon.

In the first coach back of the engine were the Purdue football team, substitute players and managers. Three players, the assistant coach, trainer and seven substitute players of the university were killed and every one of the 53 other persons in the car were either fatally or seriously injured.

## The Dead.

Following is a list of the dead:

CHARLES GRUENE, Butler, Ind., sun player.

CHARLES FURR, Veedersburg, Ind., guard.

E. C. ROBERTSON, Indianapolis, assistant coach and captain of the team two years ago.

WALTER L. ROUSH, Pittsburgh, Pa., sub.

R. J. POWELL, Corpus Christi, Tex., player.

W. D. Hamilton, Lafayette, Ind., center halfback.

GARIEL S. DOLLINGER, Lafayette, Ind., sub., substitute tackle on team.

SAMUEL SQUIRRE, Lawrenceburg, Ind., sub.

JAY HAMILTON, Huntington, Ind., sub.

N. R. HOWARD, Lafayette, Ind., president of the Indiana Laundrymen's association.

PATRICK MCCLAIR, Chicago, trainer.

SAMUEL TRUITT, Noblesville, Ind., sub.

G. L. SHAW, Latayette, Ind.

BERT BRICE, Spencer, Ind., sub.

J. C. COATES, Bevin, Pa.

## The Injured.

Of the 51 persons injured in the wreck, 39 are seriously hurt, nearly all having broken bones. They are as follows:

J. R. Whitehead, Muncie, Ind., substitute halfback on Purdue team, fracture, cut and bruised; serious; Sam Miller, Nineveh, Ind., end on Purdue team; both legs crushed; serious; G. W. Nicholas, Philidelphia, left halfback; second Purdue team; left shoulder broken and several ribs broken; E. S. Mills, Resseaud, substitute quarterback on Purdue team; both legs broken; cut and bruised; serious; W. W. Taggart, Owen, Ind., tackle on scrub team; arm broken and injured about head; Dan O'Brien, Syracuse, N. Y., guard on scrub team; Purdue, left leg broken; Hendricks, Johnston, Evansville, Ind., quarterback on Purdue team; both legs crushed; shoulder broken; very serious; L. E. Rush, Derry Station, Pa., member of scrub team; both legs broken; serious; Carl Wilmore, Winchester, Ind., broken legs, suffering from shock; critical; J. H. Morey, Chambersburg, Pa., halfback on team; left leg crushed; Lewis Smith, East Lafayette, Ind., center on team; injured about head and spine; serious; A. H. Holter, Oberlin, O., halfback on team; legs crushed; skull fractured; Harry Adams, Frankfort, Ind., substitute halfback on team; left ankle fractured; arms broken; R. W. Rutherford, Peoria, Ill., present junior class; Purdue; broken ribs; G. W. Nichols, Philadelphia, left shoulder crushed; E. W. Frank, Lafayette, Ind., left hip broken; John C. Taylor, dramatics, Lafayette; chest crushed, fractured skull and broken arms; serious; Harry Van Tuyl, Indianapolis, Big Four fireman; left ankle broken; W. R. Butler, Pittsburgh, Pa.; fracture of base of the skull; may die. Maurice Steele, Canton, O.; badly bruised and cut; William McManus, Dauphin, Pa., substitute tackle on Purdue team; both legs broken; C. O. Taugerman, Cincinnati; several fractures; may die; J. N. Knapp, Evansville, Ind., halfback on Purdue team; dislocated knee. Will

ham Bailey, New Richmond, Ind., substitute end on Purdue team; several broken ribs; C. H. Witzl, Butler, Ind., substitute fullback; arm broken and bruises; John Henderson, Indianapolis, assistant Big Four fireman; internal injuries and bruises; D. H. Loog, Louisville, Ky., end on Purdue team; cut about head and body; left leg crushed; I. S. Osborne, Denver, O., captain of team, left leg injured; D. M. Allen, Lafayette, Ind., tackle on team; bruised about head and body; J. M. Rush, New Castle, Ind., nose bruised, bruised about head and body; A. O. Wright, substitute tackle on team; injured to spine and leg; broken back; A. W. Brice, Lafayette, Ind., experimental physician; dislocated hip; cut about head; Volney Ray, Latayette, Ind., cut and bruised about the body; after Sputz, member of team; cut and bruised; Oliver F. Cott, coach of Purdue; left leg injured; W. E. Collier, law broken; left leg injured; J. E. Irwin, Indianapolis, Big Four fireman; bruises and cuts; O. C. Wright, Marion, Ind.; left leg broken; head cut; Maurice Rush, Pittsburgh; scalp wounds.

## A Crash Without Warning.

From the 12 coaches were coming the joyous cries of a thousand rooters for Purdue, clad in gauze dress, with colors streaming while in the front coach sat 30 great, muscular fellows trained to the hour, on whom the hopes of a brilliant victory on the gridiron were confidently placed. Rounding a curve at the Eighteenth street cut, Engineer W. H. Schumaker found directly in front of him the freight engine and coal cars moving slowly from a switch lead-out to go up. He reversed his engine and jumped.

The crash hurled the passenger engine and three from the rear against the steel freight cars loaded with coal that plowed their way through and buried under a pile of wreckage weighing many tons, fully 50 human beings. The first car in which were the players, was completely demolished, the roof being torn away and falling across a car of coal while the body of the car was reduced to kindling wood against the side of the steel freight car. The second car containing a brass band, was partly telescoped and the third coach was overturned and buried down a 15-foot embankment. The other coaches did not leave the track. President Stone of the university, with his wife, son in the fifth coach and was not injured.

Immediately after the shock, the passengers, men and women, began the frantic work of tearing away the wreckage and pulling out their dead and dying classmates and friends. The young women, dressed in bright colors for the holiday, performed heroic work. Though the bodies were to several instances horribly mangled, one completely and one partially beheaded, they took upon their laps the heads of the dying and injured and soothed their sufferings as best they could, until the surgeon arrived. Their bloodstained and grimy garments were gloomy witnesses of their heroism.

A general alarm was sounded and every available man in the city could afford to run to the rock which was three miles from the business center. Surgeons dashed up in ambulances. Fire wagons, ambulances, express wagons, undertakers' vehicles, private conveyances and even delivery wagons were sent to carry away the dead and injured.

While these were being carried to the morgues and hospitals, the work of tearing away the wrecks and rescuing those pinned beneath went on. Big muscular students wept aloud as they stood over the bodies of their dead friends and fellow workers and helpless saw their colleagues writhing in pain. To add to the horror of the situation, the wreckage caught fire, but the flames were extinguished by the students after a hard fight.

There were many miraculous escapes and experiences. Among those who had almost miraculously escaped were Robert Wilson, Ashbury Park, N. J.; W. L. Robinson, Danville, Va.; R. Thixton, Louisville, Ky.; D. Hanson, Faribury, Neb., and W. J. O'Brien, Helena, Ark.

Cincinnati, Oct. 31.—General Passenger Agent Lynch today directed agents of the entire Big Four system railroads everywhere to furnish free transportation to Indianapolis to members of the families and relatives of those who were killed and injured in today's wreck.

Washington, Nov. 1.—A formidable fleet of revenue cutters will permit, it being the purpose of the government to have American interests upon the great lakes thoroughly protected, especially in view of recent developments, which indicate that the Canadians will attempt a stricter enforcement of their laws. As the question of boundary is involved in most of the cases, and as the Canadians are quick to fire upon American vessels, it is deemed imperative that our force of revenue cutters should be augmented until it is adequate to grant prompt protection to all American ships upon the great lakes.

## JANAUSCHEK'S TREASURES

Dresses and Personal Treasures to Be Sold at Auction in New York City—Some Interesting Information.

New York, Nov. 1.—Ghosts of bygone days—but, with, magnificently appeared ghosts—pervade the dimly lighted rooms of the old Hilton mansion, No. 7 West Thirty-fourth street, where today and tomorrow there will take place the public exhibition and sale of the personal property and effects of the tragedienne Mme. Janauschek.

Rich brocades, yellow old lace, gleaming jewels and brilliant stage accessories—dresses, fadé old paintings,

delicate Sevres china and the everyday furnishings of domestic life.

Superintending the arrangement of these countless mementoes is Mr. N. S. Wood, an old friend of the noted actress.

"When Mme. Janauschek two years ago was first strucken with the paralysis which is now slowly sapping her life," said Mr. Wood, "the physician who was summoned looked at the suffering woman and inquired, 'How old are you, Mme. Janauschek?'

"And this inimitable woman said feebly, with a glimmer of her old humor, 'Must I, indeed, tell my age?'

"But madame really had little hesitation in telling that she was born in 1830," continued Mr. Wood. "She is now in Saratoga, and probably will stay there in such comfort as the sale of her effects will make possible to her until the end comes."

"There are 10 costumes here," said Mr. Wood, "all of them of the richest texture, real lace and hand embroidery."

"This is a court gown worn as Queen Catherine of England," indicating a magnificent robe of red velvet with real ermine collar and trimmings.

"And this gown of hand-embroidered white silk cost \$450 and was worn as Catherine of Russia."

"By the president:

"John Hay, Secretary of State."

## CYCLONE IN OKLAHOMA

Three Persons Killed at Hydro and 17 Others Injured, Two Probably Fatally.

Oklahoma City, Oct. 31.—A cyclone visited Hydro, a town of 600 people, 75 miles west of this city, last night, killing three persons and injuring 17 others.

The dead:

\*MRS. H. BROWN AND TWO CHILDREN, Frank, aged 15, and Mary, aged 8. Two others, Mrs. William Nelson and Mantel Beach, are not expected to live, while many less injuries are reported.

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Laredo, Tex., Nov. 1.—There has been no decided change in the yellow fever situation during the past 24 hours. Tonight's official bulletin:

## CUTLER ACADEMY

Cutter Academy is the Associated Preparatory School of Colorado College, in which students are prepared for any American College. Address:

M. C. GILL, Principal.

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## Dark Hair

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for a great many years, and although I am past eighty years of age, yet I have not a gray hair in my head."

Geo. Yellot, Towson, Md.

We mean all that rich, dark color your hair used to have. If it's gray now, no matter; for Ayer's Hair Vigor always restores color to gray hair.

Sometimes it makes the hair grow very heavy and long; and it stops falling of the hair, too.

\$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us direct and we will send you a bottle. Be sure to give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

## CALLS THE SHIP BUILDING COMPANY ARTISTIC SWINDLE

New York, Nov. 1.—Sensational allegations of wilful misstatements, falsifications, swindling and fraud in the organization and flotation of the United States Ship Building company, of attempts to mislead and deceive the investing public by erroneous prospectus statements and of a deliberate plan to wreck the company by withholding the earnings of the Bethlehem Steel company, are contained in the report of Receiver James Smith, Jr., of the United States Ship Building company made public here today. The report concludes with the recommendation that suit be brought against all persons who received stock of the company without paying full value therefor, including the promoters, the vendors of the constituent plants and Charles M. Schwab, to recover from them such amount as necessary to pay the debts of the company in full.

### Big Salary List.

"In connection with the purchase of the stock of the Union Iron Works of San Francisco, Henry T. Scott and Irving M. Scott were to agree to enter into a contract with the ship building company not to compete with it in its business and not to employ its capital or to personal engage in any ship yards or ship building business for the period of ten years, and the company was bound to contract to engage G. W. Dickie.

Posselt and John T. Scott as officials on managers for five years at annual salaries of \$10,000. W. H. Gould, as mining engineer for five years at \$10,000 per year; Lawrence E. Scott, as assistant constructor for \$5,000 per annum for five years; W. P. Scott as assistant to the engineer in chief for five years at \$3,000 per annum, and Edward Gunn as assistant chief draughtsman for three years at \$3,000 per year.

The offer of the Harlan and Hollingsworth plant at Wilmington, Del., subsidiary plants now in partial operation, to avoid further loss by depreciation, and the enforcement of a receivership for the Bethlehem Steel company to insure the payment of dividends on the Bethlehem stock held by the United States Ship Building company.

### Artistic Swindle.

In the words of the report the organization of the company is characterized as an "artistic swindle." Receiver Smith stating that the value of their plants, their earnings and working capital given in alleged thorough reports of expert accountants vary so much from actual figures as to impel the belief that the figures were entirely possible but the figures were extremely doubtful if such accountants' reports were submitted at the organization of the company, that the organization was effected by dummy stockholders, directors and officers, that statements in the prospectus issued on June 14, 1902, were incorrect; that for property worth \$12,441,516 the ship building company paid in stock and bonds \$67,997,000; that the accommodating directors of the United States Ship Building company in acquiring these companies deliberately gave away many million dollars in the stock and bonds of their company, "wholesale plunder," the receiver terms it, to a few persons and that so far as the Bethlehem Steel company is concerned, brought about by the fact that the Bethlehem transaction, the United States Ship Building company offered to sell to Young. He continues:

### No Working Capital.

"It appears that with the exception of the Union Iron Works the subsidiary companies, taken together, has an absolute lack of working capital; but on the contrary their liabilities exceed their resources in the sum of \$294,718.33. The following was the condition of these companies at the time of their purchase:

Deficit—Bath Iron Works, \$3,518.74; Crescent Ship Yard company, \$403,128; Harlan & Hollingsworth company, \$73,813.44; S. T. Moore & Sons company, \$5,039.37. Total, \$485,563.73.

Surplus—Eastern Ship Building company, \$1,391.34; Hyde Windlass company, \$189,453.06; total, \$190,844.40.

Net deficit being excess of liabilities over assets, \$294,718.33.

The Union Iron Works, it was found, had a working capital of \$2,122,150.

As the principal part of the alleged working capital above mentioned was confined to the Union works, he concluded, it will appear that so far as the remaining companies are concerned, when taken over by the United States Ship Building company, they not only had no working capital taken collectively but were in immediate need of financial assistance.

### Intended to Mislead and Deceive.

"From the foregoing facts it appears to have been the intention of those responsible for the statements and figures alleged to have been relied upon to mislead and deceive the investing public and the then present and future creditors of the company."

Receiver Smith then quotes from the prospectus issued to the public to induce subscriptions for bonds, pointing out that a comparison of this prospectus with the facts discloses false and misleading statements.

The report then gives the net book value of the constituent companies on July 31, 1902, according to accountants statements from the books of the company, as \$12,441,516 for which the directors of the United States Ship Building company partied with \$70,997,000 in stocks and bonds, thereby giving his bonds voting power, thereby gaining control of the company whose total stock was \$15,000,000. In this deal, the receiver says, Mr. Schwab parted with nothing, the capital stock of the Bethlehem company being paid beyond the control of the Ship Building company, the directors of that company giving him \$30,000,000 in stock and bonds for taking it off their hands."

The report first deals with the incorporation of the original U. S. Ship building company with \$3,000 capital and "dummy" directors and officers in June 1902, the offer of promoter John W. Young to sell to it the Union Iron Works of San Francisco, the Harlan and Hollingsworth company of Wilmington, Delaware, the eastern Ship Building company, the Canada Manufacturing company, the Crescent ship yard company and the Samuel L. Moore & Sons company of New Jersey, the Bath Iron Works company and the Hyde Windlass company of Pennsylvania and in action in this offer by the company. The incorporators of the company, the report states, were Howard K. Wood, Howard S. Gould and Kenneth McLaren of Jersey City, holding collectively the fifteen shares of preferred and fifteen shares of common stock of the company.

"Viewing the acquisition of the properties from the standpoint of surplus and plant values, as disclosed by the books of the companies," the report reads, "the directors appear to have made a gift of over \$55,000 to the United States Ship Building company in trust to their care."

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That the execution of the \$1,000,000 mortgage and bond by the Bethlehem company to secure Mr. Schwab at the time of the consolidation, the report continues, was a fraud

# MUCH ALARM CAUSED BY FIRE IN VATICAN

Rome, Nov. 1.—Fire broke out at night in that portion of the Vatican containing the hall of inscriptions where the pope gives his audiences and which is adjacent to the famous sacristy or gallery of pictures. The fire caused much confusion and excitement in the Vatican. Strenuous efforts were made to control the flames and the firemen of Rome were called to lend their help. At 11:15 the fire was under control. No lives were lost or idea of the damage can yet be gauged. The pope came to the scene, a person and remained until the arrangements to fight the fire were made.

## Feared for Pope's Safety.

The fire caused a greater sensation in Rome than any other event since the death of Pope Leo. The safety of the pope was the first thought in everyone's mind, but this was soon set aside. When the pope arrived at the scene he ordered everyone to assist in extinguishing the flames.

The first intimation of the fire was when smoke was seen issuing from the apartment of M. Marle, which is located above that of Father Ehrle, the librarian, who lived over the library itself. M. Marle is a French writer of manuscripts and illuminated books. He is at present engaged in copying a book, and his first reproductions have been selected for part of the Vatican exhibition at the St. Louis exposition. The famous Bramante staircase leads up that part of the Vatican where the fire broke out.

The gendarmes broke in the doors of M. Marle's apartment and found him in a heavy sleep. It is supposed he slept and forgot to take proper care with the kitchen fire which probably blazed up and ignited some near-by draperies. The fire started and it rapidly assumed such proportions that they were restrained by their superiors.

**Damage Was Great.**

At a little after 11 o'clock the fire was under control, but the work of the firemen will continue for some time.

The guards, the papal firemen, gendarmes, priests and domestics all rushed hither and thither in ignorant confusion, asking what was the matter, no one knowing where or what the danger was or what to do.

News of the fire was immediately conveyed to the pope, who was found kneeling in his chapel for his usual evening prayers. He insisted on going at once to the scene, notwithstanding the fact that he was begged to think first of his own safety. He was accompanied by Mgr. Merry Del Val, the papal secretary of state; Mgr. Bisio, the papal major domo, and Mgr. Del-

lies and followed by the members of the noble guard attached to his person. The moment he arrived his mind grasped the gravity of the situation and he ordered the firemen of Rome to be called. This was done by telegraph.

The firemen arrived in about ten minutes and although they brought four engines with them and were at once ready to begin operations, it took some time to find the best way to get sufficient water supply with which to fight the fire. In the meantime the flames had begun to break out of the windows of M. Marle's apartment and were destroying the roof. The flames lighted up the entire district and gave the impression that nothing could stop their fury. When the fire engines began working three rooms were entirely destroyed by the flames, which were then held by policemen and firemen to be called. This was done by telegraph.

The Pope withdrew.

The Pope withdrew as soon as he saw that everything possible was done. Information had been sent to the Italian authorities. They were courteous, invited to enter and did so. Therefore for the first time since the fall of the powerful Vatican the mayor of Rome and even Signor Ronchetti, the newly appointed minister of justice, entered the Vatican in their official capacities. They gave orders directing the work and participated personally in the fight.

It was a very difficult fire to overcome. There were a number of old and inflammable objects in the apartment of M. Marle, full of combustibles. The competition between the papal firemen and the firemen of Rome as to who could work the harder and do the most resulted in a display of courage which was really admirable, some of the fire-fighters risking their lives until they were restrained by their superiors.

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where a Halloween party was being held. John O'Toole, one of the occupants, started to go to the street. He was met by a volume of smoke as he opened the door. He ran to the fire escape followed by all those in the flat with the exception of his mother, whose children had found lying at the entrance to the apartment. O'Toole and the others escaped.

When the firemen reached the scene there was a mass of flame bursting through the middle of the roof, while the air was filled with heart-rending screams of the women and the curses of the men. Many daring rescues were made by the firemen who at times had to use violence to dislodge the mass of writhing human beings struggling in vain efforts to reach safety from the crowded fire escape. One fireman climbed to the fourth floor where a window was filled with a mass of people, jammed in and fighting to get out. He struck the heads of all the men he could see with his hands until they fell back. He then hauled down the ladders on both sides, low three women and a baby. Another fireman performed a similar feat and rescued two girls from the fourth floor. Life nets played a prominent part in the work of rescue. The firemen dropped men and women dead and alive, from one of the floors to another and finally the men standing on ladders on the first floor let them fall into nets held by policemen and firemen in the street.

**General Booth Not Present.**

General Ballington Booth of the Volunteers of America, did not remain for the memorial services.

His secretary he had endeavored to arrange for a family gathering and a service to be held before the public funeral took place.

Booth arrived at the hall three-quarters of an hour ahead of time and waited for the extra gathering, but learning that it would not take place he left, saying that he did not come to say for his brother, who was formerly commander-in-chief of the Salvationists in Australia, at the request of the general, remained to represent the family and if possible to say a few words to the audience. However, Booth twice asked the permission of Mrs. Booth to speak, but each time it was refused. Commissioner Eva Booth was to have spoken but was overcome by grief to do so. At the close of the services, however, she rendered a prayer. Cables were read from General William Booth and chief

New York, Oct. 31.—Broadstreet's today says:

"The cooler weather has stimulated retail trade, quiet generally throughout the country, and this is explained in an improved order demand for seasonal goods, especially heavy drygoods, clothing and shoes. The movement of crops has been free northwest, west and south, and interior collections have improved. Eastern jobbers in turn note a more cheerful tone to trade, which has hitherto lagged behind the corresponding season a year ago. Buying, however, is classed as conservative and small purchases taken in hand."

The labor situation is rather unsettled. Radical leaders are inclined to imperil present advantages in the building trades at large centers, but germs of better future conditions are found in the utterances of some of the more conservative leaders who foresee trouble for the unions if they attempt to precipitate further demoralization.

Great industries show few changes for the week. Iron and steel are weak, depressed or steady, according as the crude or more finished forms are considered.

The shut-down of the Amalgamated copper mines has had a strengthening effect on copper. The window glass industry is depressed and production will be curtailed.

Business failures in the United States for the week number 217, against 218 last year, 149 in the like week of 1902, 172 in 1901, 165 in 1900 and 174 in 1901.

R. G. Davis, company's weekly review of trade says:

"Industrial activity has increased somewhat, many plants resuming and others preparing to reopen on Monday. Several pending labor controversies have reached amicable adjustment, adding to the aggregate of wage earners employed. On the other hand, strikes are ordered and some mills will be closed by lack of new business, while the control of the copper properties has thrown thousands out of work. While there is evidence of a set-back in the steel industry and some hesitation in textile trade in the east, the general report of its encouragement for a continuance of prosperity, particularly in the sections where agriculture is the chief occupation. Collections are causing some uneasiness and financial conditions are unsettled. Merchandise is freely distributed."

Purchases of iron and steel products are to be immediate equivalent as a rule, with each firm in quotations across checked.

Failure this week were 233 in the United States, against 23 last year and 15 in Canada against 22 a year ago.

**EIGHTH ANNUAL INDIAN WAR**

From a War Correspondent of the Gazette.

Meeker, Colo., Oct. 31.—"Lo the poor, whose untutored mind" craves her meat each fall and likewise hides her moccasins and other useful possessions, has gone on the warpath.

According to a report received here, a party of 300 painted savages are in camp on Douglass creek, some 20 miles south of Rangely. The tenderfoot who brought in this report was too much out of breath to give further details before he disappeared in the direction of New York. "Coyote Bill," who is a veteran of eight annual Indian campaigns of this nature, says the war party consists of one Ute buck, a squaw and a pupoose.

But the ranchmen in the vicinity of the state boundary aver that a considerable party of Indian hunters from the Utah reservation have crossed the border and are now poachers on Colorado's reserves. Stage Driver Hall brought the report to Game Commissioner Woodard, and the latter has started for the Indian camp with a party of eight men, including Thomas H. Higgins of Grand Junction, chief game warden of the district, Deputy Warden Fred A. Gordon of Glenwood Springs, J. D. Miller of this city, George W. Brown of Gunnison, W. A. Crisman of Glenwood Springs and G. F. Battie of Grand Junction. Each man has a time combination on his scalp book.

**Settlers Fear Revenge.**

In addition to the slaughter of game, the settlers have good reason to fear loss of cattle or even raids on their ranches.

An example of the fear of revenge of this nature was shown a year or more ago when Warden Harris caught seven Indians with 140 hides and several heads of deer and antelope when they were just about to cross the Utah line with them. He took them to Meeker and upon a trial they were discharged, although their conviction by the dullest of juries. Mr. Harris said that the men were afraid to bring in a verdict of guilty.

But unless these annual game raids cease, some year the settler will become so thoroughly aroused that there will be a dozen or so of good Indians laid out all in a row, and there will be no further need of a war correspondent.

**Officials Notified.**

The agency officials have been notified of the presence of the Indians and asked to send after their wards.

A message has also been sent to Governor Peabody. It is thought here that Adjutant General Bell will draft every able-bodied citizen in the state to repel the invasion. He may consider it necessary to raise a regiment of Amazonas in addition to the regular force of state militia.

Meanwhile the ranchmen are becoming thoroughly exasperated, and an effort will be made to have the federal government take a hand in the matter.

**Death in a Tenement House**

Official records.

On the night of October 29, 1901, at approximately 10:30 P.M., a fire broke out in a tenement house in the neighborhood of the Bronx, New York City, and continued to burn for nearly two hours. As these events of timber and other resources needed in the construction of the house is not known, it cannot be determined whether the fire was caused by lightning or by an electrical short circuit. The fire was extinguished at approximately 12:30 A.M. on October 30, 1901.

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# The Weekly Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5.

Published Every Thursday.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

## ELECTIONS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

**T**HE ELECTION returns received up to the hour of going to press indicate that Judge Campbell, for justice of the supreme court, and Judge Lewis, for the bench in the Fourth Judicial district, have been elected.

In the case of Judge Campbell, the influence of the vicious element, and the power of an unscrupulous and depraved Democratic organization in Denver, had to be combated, while Republicans in this judicial district had to face an uncertain and demoralized condition in Teller county. While majorities in both instances will doubtless show a marked decline yet the result is seemingly well assured.

The returns from the other states where elections were held yesterday were meager up to midnight. It is certain that Tammany has swept New York city and the powers of evil in the metropolis are once more ascendant. This achievement is due generally to dissatisfaction with Mayor Low's course, and is not in reality a Democratic victory.

Ohio has relegated the flamboyant Tom Johnson to disastrous defeat, 125,000 being the estimated Republican majority for Myron W. Herrick. Maryland is in doubt, with heavy Democratic losses reported.

Summing up, the result as a whole is a triumph for Republicanism: a prelude of victory for the greater contest of next year.

## AN ARTISTIC SWINDLE.

**R**ECEIVER SMITH, of the United States Shipbuilding company, does not mince his words in describing the organization and flotation of that corporation. The substance of his comment, after a careful examination of the property of the company, and of an investigation into the methods by which it was placed upon the market, is that the whole scheme was an "artistic swindle."

He finds that the plants comprising the concern were purchased at inflated valuations and that the persons selling them received extravagant prices in stock and bonds of the new concern; that its prospectus falsified the actual condition of affairs; that the company was in very bad condition financial; and that there was a plan to wreck the company by manipulating its earnings and by failing to pay dividends which should have gone to certain constituent stockholders.

He states that certain manipulators paid themselves fancy prices for their properties and he recommends suit against all persons, including venders and promoters who received large blocks of stock and bonds without paying anything like the full value thereof.

The continued revelations concerning this rotten and bankrupt concern indicates that the whole deal was from the beginning a stench in the nostrils of decent finance and that it was well worthy of the gentrified who make a living by the shell game at the circus or at the roulette table in a gambling house. The insiders manipulated the scheme so as to line their pockets and an indulgent public was given nothing better than "gold bricks" for its money.

It is to be hoped that the courts and prosecuting attorneys will not stop until those who thus willfully swindled and betrayed the public will be punished as they so richly deserve.

## SPORTS TRUE AND FALSE.

**S**PORT is largely a matter of taste. That which diverts one man bores another, and where one finds recreation another finds only weariness and vexation of spirit.

So-called sports which once were popular, involving the element of cruelty and loss of life or unnecessary suffering, whether of human beings or animals, have largely disappeared with advancing civilization. Gladiatorial combats, bull-fighting, rat-killing, cocking mains and dog-fighting have disappeared from the list of legitimate amusements. Prize fighting has been modified into scientific pugilism and even at that is in such disfavor that very few states in the union will permit public exhibition except for "points." The wholesale butchery of live pigeons as targets is in equal disrepute and the coursing of rabbits under artificial conditions is looked at in much the same light.

Legitimate sport should involve true recreation and freedom from degrading tendencies. A mere test of endurance, involving unreasonable strain, is not sport. Six-day walking matches and bicycle races which made the participants maniacs also made the spectators idiots and have now passed into unblest memory. Bicycle racing in general has lost its popularity, for accidents were too numerous and the training and results were of too little benefit. Horse racing has held its own in spite of the efforts of the gambling element to ruin it, because the race horse represents the highest development in the breeding and training of one of the noblest of animals. Automobile racing, on the other hand, has attracted merely temporary interest because entirely experimental. It has not the slightest element of true sport. To drive a machine around a race course at the rate of less than a mile a minute is a test only of the mechanical excellence of an engine, and the utterly futile recklessness of the chauffeur. It is simply a highly dangerous experiment of no practical value whatever.

But on the whole the popular sports of today are more rational than ever before and free from a tendency to inanity or degradation.

## THE REOCCUPATION OF MUKDEN.

**R**USSIA'S reoccupation of Mukden marks the consummation of her brazen repudiation of treaty stipulations and agreements to evacuate Manchuria.

The alleged justification for the return of troops is such a barefaced pretense as to be ridiculous. A Chinese outlaw had been employed by Russia as chief of a band of police which Russia was organizing, nominally to preserve order in Manchuria. The Chinese authorities repeatedly demanded the surrender of this man as a criminal, and after much delay Russia consented to give him up. The Chinese official to whom he was entrusted, in an artless, Oriental way, decapitated him without trial.

Russia, anxiously seeking for an affront, seized upon this and demanded the execution of the official within five days, the alternative being the reoccupation of Mukden. While the Chinese foreign office was negotiating with the Russian minister, offering to punish the official who had exceeded his authority by banishing him, and also to remove his superior, Russia, before the expiration

of the time limit, reoccupied the Manchurian capital. The Russian force now in possession of Mukden numbers 1,500 soldiers and there are ten times that many Chinese troops in the province, but Russia's naval and military strength at other points is too great for China to risk forcible resistance. The Chinese foreign office admits its helplessness and appeals to the friendly foreign legations in Peking for help and advice.

The incident removes the last vestige of belief that Russia might, after all, be acting in good faith regarding Manchuria. In spite of all reports that the situation in China had been separated from the controversy over Korea, the latest proof of Russian duplicity cannot fail to increase antagonism in Japan.

In this connection a recent statement of the Kobe Herald, a British paper published in Japan, is significant. The Herald declared "The tension now is intense, and any additional strain can only result in snapping off all diplomatic relations between St. Petersburg and Tokyo."

The Herald is in a position to view the situation calmly and accurately. It is entirely possible that perfidy in Manchuria may result in the additional strain to which reference is made.

## CRIPPLE CREEK'S OCTOBER PRODUCTION

**T**HE output of the Cripple Creek district during October was undoubtedly a surprise to many persons over the state, as it was to the mining men of El Paso and Teller counties. During the month, the great gold camp turned out \$964,000 worth of gold, extracted from 35,050 tons of ore. This was a net gain in values of \$32,000 over September—an increase of more than 50 per cent.

This performance is all the more surprising in view of the conditions under which it was achieved. The return to normal conditions has been a matter of slow development and one which many supposed would consume the best part of six months. But the big jump in production in one month clearly indicates the speedy re-establishment of business on rational lines.

The story told by these figures means that the mine owners and the miners have made up their minds to do business in the Cripple Creek district and they are doing it.

There is another lesson in it and it is that Cripple Creek is one of the most remarkable mining camps in the world. Completely paralyzed two months ago by a strike that was far reaching in its effects, this camp has not only survived the shock of industrial upheaval, but has resumed the even tenor of its way almost as if nothing had transpired. One can hardly conceive of any other line of industry devoted to the creation of wealth where the prostration could be complete and the revival so rapid. This recovery is due no doubt to the well-known law that mining yields a speedier return of wealth than any other line of industrial or commercial pursuit. It is this law which gives to mining communities their wonderful vitality and which is responsible for the rapid recovery of the Cripple Creek district at this time.

And then, after all has been said, it must be admitted that Cripple Creek always was a surprise and the present instance is no exception to the rule.

Dowie's hosts have taken the back track for Chicago. Everything considered the visit to New York was a gigantic fizzle. The reason for it is clear. Dowie's stock in trade was abuse. He attacked men who were far more clean, sincere and Christ-like than he is. The people as a whole refused to be humbugged.

Now that election is over it is still in order to say that it is an everlasting shame and disgrace to the people of Colorado that the work of Denver thugs and repeaters and ballot box stuffers should be allowed to offset the votes of hundreds of honest law abiding citizens.

A rector of a New York city church declares that he knows of one big city official who recently refused a bribe of \$300,000 from the gambling league. And now New York is all agog to know who the remarkable person may be.

The new London newspaper for women makes its bow to the public with a "scoop" to the effect that a committee of three has been appointed to reorganize the national defenses. Good for the ladies.

The very bad weather in the eastern states and in Europe is attributed by scientists to the sun spots. Better live in Colorado where the more spotted the sun the better the weather.

President Roosevelt was ready to go 200 miles to cast his ballot, but some individuals were not willing to walk a block.

The oddest thing about the election down east was the fact that Massachusetts Democrats talked of winning.

It begins to look as though a general scrap were in order in South America in order to clear the atmosphere.

## In a Humorous Vein

### LIGHT ON A DARK SUBJECT.

"I see by the newspaper," says Smith, "that the whale which swallowed Jonah was recently killed in the Mediterranean, and in its stomach they found, written on parchment, the diary that Jonah kept during the three days."

"You can't make me believe any of that stuff," interrupts Brown. "In the first place, how could Jonah set to write his diary?"

"Why," says Smith, "don't you suppose the whale had pains in his stomach?"—(New York Lippincott's.)

### OUR LADY OF THE SNOWS.

There is reason to believe that Lord Alverstone will not pay a visit to Canada this winter. It is chilly in Canada in the winter time.—(Rochester Union.)

### STILL DISSATISFIED.

A San Francisco man says there are three kinds of flying machines.

Well, what the public is waiting for is the fourth kind—the kind that will fly.—(Cleveland Plain Dealer.)

### TIME'S GENTLE TOUCH.

We find we can satisfy a friend we have not seen before in 20 years by telling him he doesn't look a day older, but if it is 40 years we have to make it an older.—(Atchison Globe.)

### ANOTHER WORD FOR IT.

"Henry," said Mrs. Snodgers, glancing over the front page of the newspaper, "what do they mean when they say that one train telescoped another?"

"They mean, my dear, that it rushed right into it. It is a bad kind of collision."

"Collision? Then why don't they call it a collidescopic instead of a telescope?"—(Kansas City Journal.)

### THE NEW WOMAN'S QUANDARY.

"Yes," the new woman remarked, "I am greatly troubled."

"By what?"

"Well, I want to get married just to prove that I can, and I don't want to get married just to prove that I don't have to."

"I don't, they'll say I can't; if I do, they'll say I have no more independence than any other woman."—(Chicago Post.)

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Fifty Years the Standard



## BAKING POWDER

Improves the flavor and adds to the healthfulness of the food.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.

## FINDS PLEASURE IN DIVIDING HIS WEALTH

Here is a man going to much trouble to distribute his fortune. It is by his uncle whom he has always highly esteemed, but he befriended the "old man."

This "kindness remembered" of his dead kinsman is a sacred trust which A. J. Herschel will carry out. He has come to this country from Berlin, and is now at the Antlers, where he told his story last night.

"Maximilian Herschel," he said, "came to this country in '61, and engaged in business in New York."

**A Chance Meeting.**

"Upon one of his trips to London he met an old friend, Mr. Simons, who was staying at a Mr. and Mrs. Simons, of America. They became very friendly, and together when they returned to America, it will be remembered that in those days the trip across the Atlantic was very much longer than it is now, and in the journey these friends saw a great deal of each other, thereby becoming good friends.

At the hotel where the kinsman, Mr. Herschel, was a frequent visitor at the Simons' house, he made no other friends during the remainder of his life in New York, and he often told them that his one wish was to reward them for their kindness and hospitality to him, at the time he most needed it. He made them many little gifts, but as they were in very comfortable circumstances he refrained from doing more.

"Mr. Simons died many years ago, and later Mr. Herschel gave the daughter, Miss Simons, in marriage to William Georgi of New York. The mother is still living in the metropolis.

"Last year, when my uncle fell down seriously ill, he was taken to St. Luke's hospital. While there Mr. Georgi was a constant visitor at his bedside, and did all he could to alleviate his sufferings, and in this way his confidence. This third visitation was appreciated by my uncle, who, when he knew he was going to die, gave the key to his safe deposit box at the Manhattan Trust company to Mrs. Georgi. Said he it was his wish that she should look after the securities.

Maximilian Herschel made no written will, and it is the desire of the general consent of all the heirs, that the entire estate, which will include Mr. Georgi. There are four legal claimants, a brother of my uncle two nieces and myself a nephew. I was sent to America to represent me to be the administrator of the estate, particularly as I have been removed from business and have nothing to do with it, as such. Frank E. Gaskill, and as I have been in the States before, and know something about the country.

**Meanwhile Will Travel.**

I shall be on the road to secure the papers of administration, said Herschel, and as I have nothing else to do until that time, I shall travel to the Pacific coast and return to New York after a visit to Old Mexico. There have been so far, no creditors, and I think that I shall be able to settle up the estate within two weeks after my return, so that I can sail for home, teaching there before Christmas.

It is a strange case, not only in that the old man remembered his old friends, but also in that the word of discord arose among the legal claimants to contest the suit, trying to gain possession of hearts and benefits remembered.

## SUCCESSFUL YEAR'S WORK IN BEHALF OF YOUNG WOMEN

The annual meeting of the Young Women's Christian Association was held yesterday in the Home, 327 North Water street, the president, Mrs. M. T. Hatch, occupying the chair. After joining with the president in repeating the Lord's Prayer, the secretary, Mrs. S. B. Gaskill, read the minutes of the last annual meeting, which were approved.

The annual report of the treasurer, Mrs. Strieby, was submitted. It showed a balance on hand November 1, 1902, of \$1,118.82. The largest receipts for the year was from boarders, the amount being \$4,736.64. The annual receipts for the year were \$6,182. The expenditures were \$7,395.44, and the cash balance November 1, 1902, \$335.00, exclusive of the hospital fund of \$32.25.

A written communication from D. W. MacLeod certified to the correctness of the books of the Y. W. C. A. from October 30, 1902, to October 30, 1903.

The report of the president, in part, was as follows:

"The Y. W. C. A. of Colorado Springs has made steady progress during the year just ending. Three hundred and eighty-seven women have been inmates of the home for varying periods. Seven have remained throughout the year. During the summer the house was as usual, inadequate to accommodate many that would have been gladly received but for lack of room.

"The home has been increased 100 volumes and now contains 440 bound and 110 unbound books, besides hymn books and magazines. Forty of the books added this year were the gift of Mrs. A. E. Touzalin. More reading matter is required; monthly magazines and religious journals would be particularly accepted.

"In connection with our co-laborers in other fields we have expended much time and effort in raising funds. A timely gift of \$500 assisted in paying off \$1,500 of the debt, which is now \$12,000.

"Within two years and two months \$7,100 has been paid—\$2,700 for repairs and additional rooms, \$300 in part payment for new heating system, \$2,500 for the principal of the debt incurred for the purchase of the home. The latter sum includes furnishing a house which accommodates 35 persons. The "mite boxes" yielded about \$400.

### Your Tongue

If it's coated, your stomach is bad, your liver is out of order. Ayer's Pills will clean your tongue, cure your dyspepsia, make your liver right. Easy to take, easy to operate. 25c. All druggists.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Then use  
**BUCKINGHAM'S DYE FOR WHISKERS**  
50 OZS. OF UNGUENT, OR R. H. HALL & CO., NEW YORK.

## EXTEND GROWTH

As a result of the investigations made in this vicinity by the bureau of forestry, important recommendations for the improvement of the Pike's Peak Reserve will be made to the department.

W. J. Gardner, head of the party of experts sent out here four months ago, was in the city yesterday and gave an account of the work done and the recommendations to be made.

Experimental planting of trees will be recommended by the experts. In connection with his report, Mr. Gardner will submit a map showing the varying conditions on the different watersheds in this region. The Pike's Peak Reserve will be divided into six sections, according to conditions, and the needs of each section will be explained to the bureau of forestry.

Congressman Brooks has said that he will further the recommendations that are made to the bureau of forestry. It was planned to break camp today, but the work will be prolonged one week, according to Mr. Gardner.

All of the seven men who have had the work in charge have received their winter assignments.

J. C. Plumer and H. B. Holroyd are to be sent to Washington, D. C., to the office of the bureau, to report the figures collected by them in their present work. Louis Krautter, Jr., A. E. Amon and C. W. Edgerton will go to the Kirby Lumber company in Texas, and A. S. Peck and Mr. Gardner have been assigned to southern California and will make investigations in the mountains there.

The work of the forestry bureau began July 6. The first camp was pitched at Seven Lakes. Since then, four different camps have been made, the second at Clyde station on the Short Line; the third at the Summit on the Short Line; the fourth at Fountain creek, and the fifth and last on the Bear Creek toll road, six miles from Colorado City.

**Large Area Covered.**

The camps were occupied about four weeks at a time. During this time the experts were covering about 20 square miles in the neighborhood of each camp. Altogether, the area covered was about 80 square miles of the region south of the Cog road to the Peak.

The map to be made of the forest reserve will cover 80 square miles.

The object of the work was, first, to show where the timber land lies, also the denuded areas; second, to investigate the young growth for the purpose of finding out just how far it can be depended upon to reforest the watersheds.

The map which will accompany the report will show the patches of old timber and the patches of young growth, which have come up since the larger forest fires. It will show the area of the forest reserve above timberline, and the several different sections of land which were once forested but which have since been burned.

Under the latter head will come the scattered growth of young trees which have come up since the fires, the burned lands, which now have considerable growth of quaking aspen, the area of burned land which has no growth of quaking aspen, and the burned land which has no seed trees to come up.

**Topographical Features.**

Again, the map will show the important road trails, railroads, water lines and reservoirs, creeks, streams of all sorts, and the more important ridges and mountains.

It is always indicated on a particular patch of timberland, of what composition the forest is.

An investigation has been made of the forest fire problem on the reserve, for the purpose of finding the effect of forest fires on the different slopes, and the time required to bring back the old conditions.

One of the most important discoveries made was the fact that a large part of the young growth is much older than one would think, the average age being between 30 and 40 years.

In one instance a tree 10 feet in height was found to be nearly 250 years old. Most of these trees are the Engelmann spruce variety.

From the conditions, all of the country was burned about 50 years ago, and there have been few fires of any extent since 1850.

The Cheyenne mining district, which does not belong to the forestry reserve, is in better condition than many parts of the reserve.

## PLANS FOR THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY

Just an even 5 sets of plans were turned over by City Clerk K. M. MacMillan to the members of the Carnegie library board yesterday afternoon. The plans came from architects all over the country who have entered the Carnegie library competition.

The members of the library board met yesterday morning in the offices of Mrs. Hartie to open the plans and make a preliminary inspection. It was expected one day or two more sets will be received for today or tomorrow, plans which were sent out before the close of the competition Saturday, but which, owing to the distance from Colorado Springs of the senders, have yet reached Mr. MacMillan.

It will be some time before a final decision is reached, but the board will devote the remainder of the week to their work and hope to make a selection soon.

### UP PIKE'S PEAK IN QUICK TIME.

To the summit of Pike's Peak in 40 minutes is the record for climbing the mountain to be made by the inspection car now being constructed in the shop of the Mountain Pike's Peak Railway, David J. Jones, mechanical engineer of the road, to run a long fast train, to run on steel rails, the car to be driven by a gasoline engine, which is to carry officials or the road on trips of inspection.

The machine will be 48-horsepower and will have accommodations for four passengers. The wheels will be provided with steel flanges and the mechanism will be devised to work on the cogs. Special brakes will also be provided.

**POULTRY SHOW.** An important meeting in connection with the dog and poultry show will be held in the council chamber of the old city hall next Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Those interested are requested to attend.

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

A Movement of Scientific Interest Taken Up by Colorado college.

A Colorado branch of the Archaeological Institute in America is to be formed. This is a society founded in 1879 to pursue archaeological research in Greece, Italy and Palestine. It has not only done this, but has made specific investigations in Mexico, New Mexico and among the Indians of the United States. The society now wishes to extend this branch of its work still farther and undertake genuine archaeological work among the cliff dwellers of southwestern Colorado.

The movement is being put on foot in Boulder and Denver and to Pueblo, and the interest of all citizens of Colorado Springs is earnestly urged. On Wednesday evening in the Perkins auditorium, at 4 p. m., Prof. Keseys will meet all persons interested in committee, the place to be announced later.

It is hoped that everybody who is interested in the preservation and in the study of the Colorado cliff dwellings will be present at one, and if possible both, of these meetings. Anyone who desires a copy of the journal of the Archaeological Institute, and a statement of its aims and methods may obtain such by application to Prof. Arthur Noves, 10 Columbia street.

tested, and to give a stereoptican lecture illustrating the work which has been done in classical lands.

The lecture given here will be either upon the buried city of Pompeii or upon the recent discoveries in Egypt and Mesopotamia, will be given at 8 o'clock Wednesday evening in the Perkins auditorium.

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It is hoped that everybody who is interested in the preservation

# George W. Veditz Wins First Prize in the Stratton Home Contest

THE GAZETTE takes pleasure this morning in announcing the name of the winner of the first prize in the Myron Stratton Home contest.

He is George William Veditz, an instructor in the State School for Mute and Blind.

It is a curious as well as an interesting circumstance that a man teaching in a public institution should have been the one to win the first prize in a competition which concerned another institution of a semi-public character.

It will be generally admitted that the suggestions that Mr. Veditz has made are excellent as well as practical, and no doubt the fact that the author has had a wide experience as a teacher and pupil in public institutions has helped him in considering the matter of the Stratton Home.

The judges in the contest have had by no means an easy task. One of the first things which they discovered on reading the essays was that nearly every one of them had some good points—some more than others. It therefore became a question as to those which contained the best suggestions. Another point considered was that many of the essays which contained good suggestions also contained many which were either valueless or impracticable. Hence the judges in considering the matter were obliged to consider first the essays which contained good points and which at the same time contained the fewest suggestions which were manifestly impracticable.

The essays were divided among the judges and each selected a few which he considered the best. These were then read a number of times aloud to the judges at a meeting at which all three were present. The result which was finally arrived at is given on this page.

The announcement of the first prize is made today. Next Sunday the second prize will be announced together with another, probably the one given the "Honorable Mention" by the judges in their decision.

The essays will be printed from time to time and the Gazette assures its readers that there will be no more interesting reading in the paper from week to week than these contributions. It demonstrates very clearly that there is a deep and intelligent interest in the building of this benevolent institution, made possible through the splendid philanthropy of W. S. Stratton.

## The Myron Stratton Home.

By George W. Veditz.

### LOCATION, EQUIPMENT, MANAGEMENT, ETC.

Had the philanthropic founder of The Myron Stratton Home been spared to take the initial steps in the practical up-building of his great benefaction, it is not unlikely that he would have selected a site near Colorado Springs, and neither too near to nor too far from the city.

He would not unlikely have undertaken the purchase of from one hundred to two hundred acres in the vicinity of Cheyenne mountain and canons, so that the children of his adoption, grown or small, might be near to nature's heart, and at the same time near enough to the city to prevent the city-born and city-bred among them from pining in rural isolation for an occasional sight of the busy streets that formed so large a part of their lives and which he, himself, enjoyed so well.

He would have these grounds park'd either wholly or in part. He would have them shaded with trees, have paths and driveways, lawns and flowers and plenty of nooks for the aged and infirm to sit and rest, and tranquilly enjoy their past which must have been well-spent to entitle them to the privileges of the Home, and bless the memory of him who provided this haven for them after the fitful storms of life, though this last thought was perhaps furthest from his mind.

He would have endeavored to suit the buildings on

the recent meeting of the Marquette Club in Chicago Hon. Frank S. Black, ex-governor of New York, delivered an address which has been the subject of a great deal of comment. He said:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Marquette Club:

Every age, it seems to me, is a little better than the last. I find no comfort in continuous melancholy, and have never joined those cheerful souls who sit in every passing cloud the whirlwind and the storm. Disaster is not born, nor is the constant expectation of a sign of genius. We are stronger every day. If this were not so, the machinery would break. Every hour, somewhere in this gigantic mass, new power is applied. The impossibilities of yesterday are the commonplace of to-day. And yet, under this speed and strain and pressure, our countrymen have not faltered, but have grown to meet expanding needs with a strength and wisdom that are the marvels of the age.

A calm review of our career gives little cause for fear, but rather opens up those cheering prospects which are all aglow with confidence and hope. But confidence and hope are not enough. I have little faith in those whose songs are always pitched in accents of distress, but I have less in those who believe that great doctrines can be expressed in fervent hallelujahs. There must be some thing more than speech or fervor or solemnity. It is true in every place where we

accomplishment is the purpose and principle is the guide. Politics is no exception. Gentility no more expresses its realities than bright uniforms express the dread realities of war. Politics without principle is an imitation and a pantomime. It is no better when practised by those who hope for office than when followed by those who work to obtain office. Repose is no nobler than activity. The man who hopes is no better than the man who works. If there is no other difference between the two, the worker is the higher grade, and in every place where energy counts, will win, unless the people are misled. The tendency sometimes appears, to lose sight of principle and to belittle those who stand for it. In this tendency is a danger which is understated. In this country the fundamental stones are principle and endeavor. Upon these two has been reared a structure whose grandeur has no parallel, and whose promise affords to the struggling masses of the world their chief hope.

Seldom in the history of the American people has dreaming been a valid substitute for doing. But sometimes in the history of that people the stern warrior for principle's sake has been set aside for those who from afar have recounted the glories of the strife. In

### THE REPORT OF THE JUDGES.

*The judges appointed by the Gazette to examine the contributions submitted upon the subject of the Myron Stratton Home, having considered these essays make their report as follows:*

Essay No. 31—First prize.....	\$100
Essay No. 1—Second prize.....	50
Essay No. 29—Third prize.....	25
Essay No. 16—Fourth prize.....	10
Essay No. 9—Fifth prize.....	5
Essay No. 6—Sixth prize.....	5
Essay No. 15—Seventh prize.....	5

*In making these awards the judges desire that it be clearly understood that these essays do not necessarily represent their personal views upon the subject of the Myron Stratton Home, but are in their judgment the best essays submitted and coming within the conditions of the contest.*

*The judges desire to give a special honorable mention to essay No. 44 for the excellence of its ideas and which especially commend themselves to these judges, but owing to the fact that it was deemed that this contribution did not come within the rules laid down for the contest, a prize could not be awarded to it.*

*Spring bouquet  
D. T. Dosalason  
E. H. Canning, Jr.*



George William Veditz

### Winner of the Gazette's First Prize, Stratton Home Contest.

George W. Veditz was born in 1861 in Baltimore. He became deaf at the age of eight years. He never lost the use of his voice but kept alive the knowledge of language he had gained through the ear by constant reading. At 14 he entered the Maryland School for the Deaf. At 15 was appointed bookkeeper of the school and principal's secretary. At 17 assumed charge of the newly established printing office of the manual training department of the school. Two years later entered the National Deaf Mute college (now Gallaudet college), at Washington, D. C., the highest institution of learning for the deaf in the world.

Mr. Veditz in 1884 graduated with the highest rank in scholarship ever attained at the college, and became an instructor at the Maryland School for the Deaf, where he remained until 1888 when he accepted a call to the Colorado School for the Deaf and Blind, with which he has since been connected.

Mr. Veditz is first vice president of the National Association of the Deaf, was seven years chairman of the executive committee of that body, founder and first president of the Maryland Association of the Deaf, 15 years moderator of the Baltimore Society of the Deaf, vice president of the Gallaudet college alumni association. He is at present one of the committee of three to arrange for a World's congress of the deaf at St. Louis next year, having special charge of Germany, Austria and Switzerland. He has also been invited to deliver the oration next year at the unveiling of a memorial to the late president of the Maryland School for the Deaf. He has been for the past year editor of the Index, the paper published at the Colorado school.

He was foreign editor of the National Exponent of Chicago, the most successful independent newspaper for the deaf published in this country, and finally and best of all, winner of the first prize in the Gazette Stratton Home essay contest.

these grounds in location, size and equipment to the purposes which they were to serve.

For married couples he would have planned one or more large buildings of not more than two stories, with many bedrooms, all open to the outer air with sitting and reading rooms, a recreation room with tables for dominoes, checkers or cards, and perhaps a common dining room and kitchen.

For aged single men and women he would have planned separate buildings for each sex on the same lines as the foregoing. Probably he would not have separated cripples and others accidentally disabled unless to such an extent as to be helpless, but would have allowed them the companionship of their fellows so fortunate as to be sound in limb.

For children he would have planned separate cottages for the sexes, and, in addition to a home, would have provided teachers and schoolrooms and workshops and playgrounds and taken other necessary measures to fit them for the battle of life which for them would lie in the future, as for the aged it lay in the past.

The sanitarium for the sick he would locate in some quiet, pleasant spot in the grounds, and provide it with a resident physician, dispensary and trained nurses, and all the most approved sickroom appliances. He would not

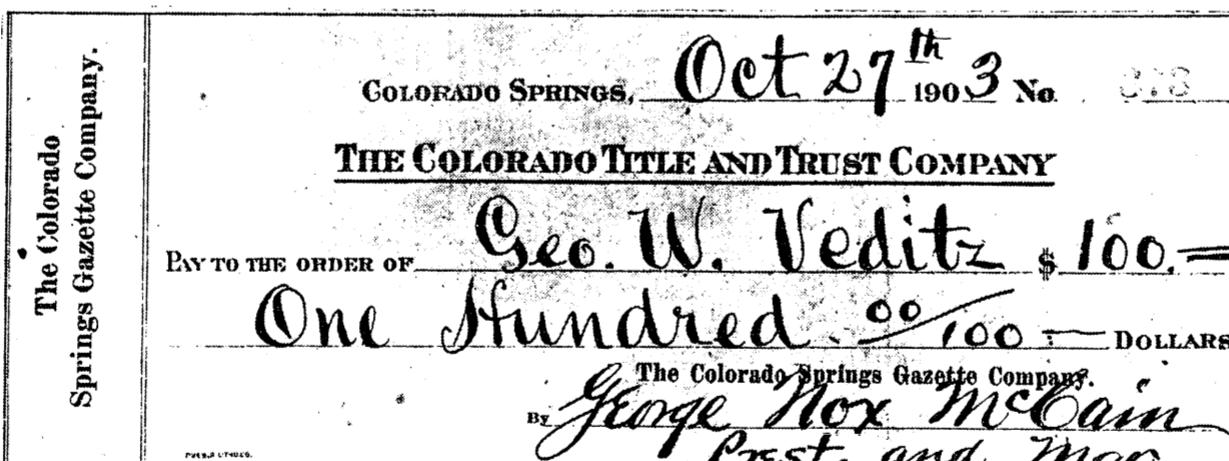
want it to be an emergency hospital for the treatment of cases brought in directly from outside the Home, but for inmates taken ill at the Home and for the invalid who have sought and gained admission.

In addition he would very likely have included in his plans an assembly hall where lectures and concerts might be given to the assembled inmates of the Home.

All these buildings he might have arranged in three groups—those for the aged, those for the young, and the hospital group. He would very likely have arranged them in such a manner that while preserving the beauty of the landscape, they could be heated and lighted from one plant. A laundry, bakery and dairy would also form part of the equipment.

He would intrust the control of the Home to a board of five trustees. Very likely he would have named the friends whom he selected as executors of his will, to serve on this board. He would have provided that vacancies should be filled by the board itself, and would have endeavored to eliminate political considerations and make the board non-partisan.

Finally, in considering admissions to the Home, good moral character being presupposed, the preference would be given to applicants who have lived at least 15 years in Colorado, the last five in El Paso county.



## Governor Black on the Value of Enlightened Partisanship

This country. Everything must be brought to a dead level. All landscapes are made smooth by reducing the elevations. He removes opposition only by surrender. No non-partisan was ever found upon a summit unless partisans had raised him there. Destitute of strong beliefs, he is destitute of great courage. His character has never aroused my admiration, his professions have never gained my confidence.

The spirit, which I profoundly admire is nowhere more exemplified than in the city where we stand. This wonderful settlement has proclaimed for many years the value of a consistent partisan purpose. Chicago is built upon no hypocrisies or shams. She has never claimed her sole desire to be to uplift the lowly or curb the proud.

Her ambitions have been open, high and known, and once declared they have been pursued with a loyalty and zeal which has planted here one of the great and powerful communities of the world. That same spirit of courage and devotion which disclosed to the remote and unpenetrated forests here, the first white face, that benign figure whose name this club now bears, seems always to have its dwelling place upon this spot and to push out with incessant, kindling power into all the arteries of growth and change. You may build and grow; your fame and power may reach the outer boundaries of the world, but no riches can obscure, and no achievement can impair, the glory of that frail spirit, the partisan of an undying cause, that floated here through the dangers of the seventeenth century in the canoe of the French priest.

times of peace, when the awful face of war is for a day withdrawn, the soldier may hobble past unpraised and unattended, but the time will come again unless our natures are made anew when the flash and stroke and solemn call will revive the lagging homage of mankind, when the gay attire of a hero of a day's parade will pass unheeded and the multitude will turn with grateful and unanimous remembrance to the uniform of the regular.

The true significance of things must not be lost. Wars were never won except by blood. Principles were never

achieved by mere reclining in the shade. The secrets of the ocean and the exultation of discovery never came to him who only wrote his name in the puddles which follow a summer's rain.

These things should never be forgotten. The world should never stand aside for phrases. The things that are should hold the waking eye, and vision should be kept for sleep. Gratitude should keep its index finger on the man who did, and not upon the one who said. Solipsism is a pleasing companion but a dangerous guide. A promise of a smaller favor yet to come will sometimes obscure the memory of a greater deed already done. All

these things are true in every avenue we tread. And politics, which at times is crude and soiled, but which at best is queen of all the sciences is no exception to this rule.

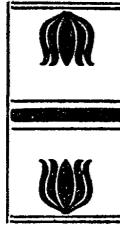
If politics is sometimes the scorn of sober minds she owes her degradation no more to those who have befouled her with the roughness of assault, than to those who by claiming virtues they never had, have gained her favor.

It often happens that in war the most glorious records of the fight are made by those who never left the sufferer's tent. And when the war is over and soldiers come together in organized commemoeration of their valor their spokesmen are not unlikely to be chosen from among those fluent brothers whose only warlike weapon was the telescope. And so it is in politics. When battles have been fought and principles established by years of conflict and devotion, it too often comes about that the highest decoration adorns the brow of him, who, far from the heat of conflict denounced the cause or gave secret comfort to its enemies.

That disposition is wrong and its effects are worse. No contest can be long maintained except by those who

not make of him a partisan. Partisanship is nothing but conviction, and without conviction man wanders with neither star nor compass. He puts to sea without a rudder and lands on any shore where the natives are kind and the climate is serene. The politician who is not guided by a firm belief, will join any cause that offers him promotion and reward. He may cover himself with the cloak of non-partisanship, but non-partisanship is the disguise which ambition always wears when it travels under an assumed name.

I never believed in a man who did not himself believe in a cause. I never trusted a politician whose creed was so humane that he embraced it under all men and all opinions. Whoever repudiates in small things the principles he professes in larger ones proves his insincerity in all. The soundness of a doctrine is not determined by geography. It is salutary for the country, every community and citizen in that country owe it support. It cannot prevail in the broader field if its friends desert it for a fancied benefit to local interests or personal ambition. A cause which means righteousness and progress in the world at large means the same thing in Chicago or New York, and whoever weakens that cause by aiding those who would destroy it, or



# THE ROMANCE OF OLD JOHN LAVERTY

A STUDY IN LIGHTS AND SHADOWS

BY GERTRUDE DUNN.

**O**NE OF the most interesting characters in Colorado Springs is old John Laverty, the "botanic man," as he is called by the few persons with whom he comes in contact.

For many years a paralytic, unable to do anything with his hands, he supports himself by collecting old bottles from the barrels in the alleys around town. He has a singular pride and sensitiveness about earning his living in this way, the pride one would naturally expect to find in a strong man suddenly deprived of his strength and henceforth forced to drag out the remainder of his days in poverty and helplessness. But in spite of all his misfortune, "Old John Laverty" is happy; so happy, that at times, he laughs until the tears run down his cheeks. He has the Irish wit and the Irish good humor, and it is probably through these, in his pitiful old age, he has become the philosopher he is.

It was on a warm, beautiful day that I went to call on this old man.

#### AN ODD MEETING.

"Go up the steps on the east side of the barn," I was told, and as I picked my way, I looked up, and came suddenly upon a man standing upon the bottom step of the stairway. In answer to my question, "Is the old man upstairs?" he laughed heartily, and answered, "No, I'm the old man." Of course, he could not quite understand, at first, but when I assured him that I just wanted to have a little talk with him, he laughed again, turned around, and supporting himself by the railing, at last reached the landing, and unlocked the door. And then he

ushered me in with the hospitality, one would hardly expect from the occupant of a stable-loft.

"I guess you're one of those people I've heard about," he said, and when I waited, he said: "You're one of those reporters," and laughed again. "Where was I born? Well, let's see, I was born on the border between Canada, New York and Vermont. I've never lived anywhere very long, you might say; raised just like a leopard, in spots, lived in Nebraska, though once, for 17 years.

#### ALONE AND FORGOTTEN.

"I have only one relative alive, a brother, and I think he is in California somewhere, but I haven't heard from him for 20 years." "You see there's nobody who cares very much for me," and instead of sighing, he laughed philosophically.

"Yes," he said, "you can never tell what's coming, until it reaches you," and he pushed back his old gray fedora and sat down in his chair with the careful precision, born of the long and intimate knowledge of the pain he has suffered.

Just then, an old gray and yellow tabby, which had welcomed me when I came in, jumped upon the table in front of him. He looked at it, and as if hidden away in the depths of the gray and yellow fur, he had found memories of the old days, he began, "It was just a little over eight years ago, that I was carried down to Colorado Springs from Cripple Creek on a stretcher; I had had a stroke of paralysis, and I have never known what it was to live since then," and there was a far away look in the old blue eyes.

BACK INTO THE PAST.

Was he thinking of the long years of deprivation and sorrow since then, or was he thinking of the many, many sunny days before it all, when he could laugh and talk and be one of the actors in the play around him.

He lowered his head for an instant,

just acquired, three other admirable examples hang together on a screen in the Fogg museum: a study of the Simpson pass, full of subtle gradations of light on the mountains, and two earlier architectural drawings in water color. Here, too, is displayed one of the best series of Turner's remarkable series of prints, the Liber Studiorum; and here are copies from Turner made by Mr. Ruskin's assistant and excellent water colorist, William Ward.

The growth of the Turner collection at Harvard illustrates strikingly the usefulness of a museum in a great university as a depository for a selective, yet comprehensive exhibit of the work of great masters and important periods in the history of the fine arts. The Fogg museum at Harvard is unique among the world's art treasures solely at their educational value. Such institutions as the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, the Metropolitan museum in New York or the Art Institute in Chicago necessarily accept works of art that are interesting from various points of view whether historical or decorative, or constructive or even scientific. But the Fogg museum stands for an attempt to present to students of the fine arts typical work, whether original or in the form of reproductions, of the highest importance. In following out the design the management has already come into possession of some of the most admirable art treasures in the United States, among many others—the original marble statue of Meleager, belonging to the fourth century B. C. and certainly far and away the most important piece among the few original examples of antique statuary in the western hemisphere; a number of paintings by the Italian masters, such as a "Madonna and Child," a noble composition attributed to Giovanni Bellini; and "The Procurator of St. Mark," which has been generally assigned to Tintoretto; a large group of copies in water color from Italian masters, made by Professor Charles H. Moore, head of the department of fine arts in the university; the nucleus of an important collection of the works of English landscapists in water color, of whom Turner was certainly the chief figure, though such men as Samuel Prout and David Cox were also notable.

Alaska will make a special exhibit of her fisheries. The salmon, the cod, the halibut, the herring and the porpoise are more or less familiar to the public, but in addition to these fishes, Alaska will exhibit the colachan, the beluga, the shark, the thrasher, the sea lion, the fur seal, the walrus and the whale; while the front of the native buildings described above will be embellished with carvings of the whale killer, a monstrous fish which is said to destroy the Leviathan of the deep with ease.

#### GOLD TO BE SHOWN.

Gold in its native condition will be shown, the white quartz containing the precious ore being a part of the exhibit. Strata of sand-bearing gold will also be seen, and the gold in the flats beneath the frozen tundra of the Nome district will be shown in the shape in which it is found. Lead, copper, tin, iron and silver, all of which are found in that wonderful territory, will have place in the exhibit.

One frequently wonders what kinds of vegetables and cereals can be grown in Alaska. It is commonly supposed that the country is too frigid in climate for successful agriculture. To offset this idea Alaska will bring to the fair splendid specimens of native-grown potatoes, cabbages, cauliflower, turnips, radishes, lettuce, celery, rhubarb, horseradish, peas, beets, carrots, parsnips, oats, rye, barley, wheat, flax, and hay grasses of many kinds—in fact, practically everything that is grown in Iowa or Illinois.

The animal section of Alaska's exhibit will be interesting. Hero the furs, famous in commerce, and the animals that wear them will be seen. Foxes of five distinct hues will make an interesting feature; they are black, silver, red, white and blue. White, black and brown bears; the marten, the mink, the wolverine, the beaver and the ermine, all will serve to illustrate the products of Alaska.

Alaska Day at the exposition will be October 18, 1904, which is the thirty-seventh anniversary of the transfer of Alaska to the United States. On this day it is expected that a very large representation of the 63,000 inhabitants of the territory will attend the fair. The Aleut, a bow and arrow Indian, will show how he used to chase the sea

which he wrote:

"More wonderful drawing, take it all in, exists by his hand than this one, and the sky is the most exquisite in my own entire collection of drawings. It is quite consummately true, as all things are when they are consummately lovely. It is, of course, the heaving up of the warm rainclouds of summer, thunder passing away in the west, the golden light and melting blue mingled with yet falling rain, which troubles the water's surface, making it misty altogether. In the shade to the left, but gradually leaving the reflection clearer under the warm sunlight."

One significance of this addition to the already considerable gathering of original works by Turner in and around Boston is that for students of the fine arts the best opportunity offered anywhere on this continent for study at first hand of this master, who is more and more becoming recognized as one of the very greatest, is right here. Besides the Devonport drawing

vulgarity of English low life, asserting that while the master probably despised it he had at the same time a racial liking for it. The ship's boats in the foreground of the picture are filled with the British "jackets" who are skylarking with the women of the town—a scene, undoubtedly, in the reality, of rather coarse reveling which Turner has somehow transformed into one of beautiful pageantry.

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in a way that justifies the epigrammatic who gave it the title of "the city of the carnival, the Creole and the crab." Of fetes and festivals there is no end in the Crescent city, and the celebration of All Saints' day is in its way hardly less memorable than the better known observance of Mardi Gras. Practically all the old customs of the day, dating back to the year 998, when it was instituted by the Abbot of Cluny are still regarded.

The whole population attends mass in the morning and then during the day repairs to the cemeteries where floral wreaths and other emblems of love and affection are laid on the tombs rather than in graves, those of wealthy families being often elaborate mausoleums surmounted by statues and adorned with bas-reliefs; those of poorer people, vaults of brick covered with stucco.

The sight of a New Orleans cemetery on All Saints' day is not easily forgotten by the northern visitor. The brilliant autumn sunlight falls upon a gleaming city of white, throwing into sharp relief the delicate chiseling on costly tombs; and as the "stranger stands beneath the arched gateway and looks down the long streets shaded by the avenue of semi-tropical trees and flanked by glorious displays of flowers, he gets an illusion of that other city of statey splendor which sits "by the crystal sea." New Orleans, beneath its gayety, is intensely religious and tenderly reverent toward the departed,

and a sigh, half smothered, escaped his lips.

Yes, John Laverty is still an actor—but his parts are chosen for him now—not the bright ones which appeal to him most, but the hideously pathetic ones, which the gay world does not

see enough to want to hold on to it," he said, "and that's why I never gambled."

The old man has never lost his memory at drink or cards. "I always somehow preferred to earn the little I made, and then after I made it, I was stingy enough to want to hold on to it," he said, "and that's why I never gambled."

#### NEVER DROWNED TROUBLE.

"As for drink, I have never touched a drop of liquor in my life; I was never brought up to it, and while I was still in petticoats, I learned a lesson which I never forgot. I was out playing one evening, as it was growing dark, and I happened to see somebody lying on the ground by the fence. I called father, and together we got him in the house. He was a particular friend of the family, and one of the first men of the town. He was dead drunk, and as young as I was, I was so disgusted, that I never wanted to hear the word liquor won't work any more."

"I remember well the last time I tried to write a letter; it was two years ago. I got everything ready, paper and pen and ink, and went out to a pretty place in the woods to write it. Everything was all right so far and I started in, but I couldn't write two words when it was all over. So that's the last letter I ever wrote. I can't talk very long at a time either; it makes me nervous, and then my head gets mixed up." "But," he added, "I'm taking some treatment now, that I think will fix me up, by the time spring comes," and I wondered how, after all, it would be possible to live in this gray old world, without hope. Then I arose to go. He hobbled down the steps after me, to see that I got out safely, and then gave me a heavy good-bye.

When I asked him if he had never married, he shook his head; the laugh of a moment before, died on his lips, and a shadow fell where the smile had been—and I knew that I had awakened a tragedy in his heart.

#### AN UNTOLD LOVE.

As I looked at him, I knew that it was only the memory of the past romance of "Old John Laverty."



"OLD JOHN LAVERTY."

## Alaska's Fine Exhibit at the World's Fair

**S**T. LOUIS, Oct. 31.—Alaska at the World's fair promises to astonish the civilized world, so convincing will be the array of products and the proof of resources that the men in charge of the exhibit from our far northwestern territory hope to dissipate forever the old idea, still lingering in some uninformed minds, that the United States in 1867 made a bad bargain when Alaska was purchased from Russia for \$7,200,000.

This price was less than two cents an acre, and the transaction has turned out to be the greatest real estate bargain ever made in the history of the world, with the possible exception of the purchase of the Louisiana territory.

It is this fact that Alaska proposes to show at St. Louis next year, by arguments chiefly visible to the naked eye in the form of specimens of her varied products and in figures to support the claims. The Hon. Thomas Ryan, first assistant secretary of the interior, who has general charge of the Alaskan exhibit, is now completing arrangements for the construction of Alaska's buildings at the fair, and Dr. Sheldon Jackson, who will be in direct charge of the exhibit, is preparing the details of his work.

Dr. Jackson, who is one of the few survivors of the heroic party that accompanied John C. Fremont on his pathfinding expedition, has spent much time in Alaska and is the author of a valuable book on that territory.

#### THREE BUILDINGS.

Alaska will have a group of three buildings at the fair. They will stand on Forsyth avenue, south of the Administration building. The central and main structure will be built from plans drawn by government architects, but it will be flanked on each side by smaller buildings, which in themselves will serve to show the World's fair visitor something peculiarly Alaskan.

These two buildings now stand in Sitka, Alaska, and will be taken apart and brought to the World's fair, to be set up again, just as they were built years ago by native Alaskans. Thus, the native architecture, in some respects fearfully and wonderfully conceived, will have its standing exhibit.

Perhaps the most interesting features of the native buildings will be the totem poles. One of these buildings will be a Hydah Indian house, with a totem pole at each corner. In the Hydah village, nearly every house has its totem pole, from 20 to 60 feet high, and in some instances the entrance to the house is an oval hole cut in the carved log which forms the totem column. To the Alaskan Indian this

pole serves in the nature of a shrine; it is his holy of holies, and without such an adjunct it is doubtful if the Alaskans who are to be brought to the World's fair could be induced to remain during the exposition. Some of the totem poles the ashes of cremated chiefs are placed. Others are heraldic, representing the family orders; they stand for the coat-of-arms prized by more highly civilized families.

#### MINING EXHIBITS.

Alaskan mining and agricultural methods and products will form a considerable part of the exhibit, but perhaps the general visitor will be more deeply interested in the groups of natives who will be brought to St. Louis. Each of the Indian tribes will be represented by picked specimens of men, women and children.

Tongue twisting names some of these people have, and the names of their towns and rivers present like difficulties.

There will be women from Atka and Attu, enigmas in themselves, but all will be able to understand and appreciate the fine basketry which they will show. These women will bring the material and weave baskets at the fair.

From the valleys of the Yukon, the Koyukuk, the Tanana, the Kuskokwim and the Copper rivers will come the queer natives, showing their various modes of living, hunting, traveling and laboring. Some of the Alaskan tribes to be represented are the Thlingits, the Hydahs and the Tsimshians. The latter people hold slaves and some of the big chiefs will bring along their private valets, cooks, chambermaids, and other servants, all bound to do the bidding of their master.

Some of these tribes live under a rude communal system, in which they are said to be happy and measurably prosperous.

The great canoes which they use in fishing in the mighty rivers of their country will be shown, together with their primitive fighting gear, rude tools and totem poles.

Two types of the Eskimo are to be included in the exhibit of natives. One tribe is made up of men and women more than six feet tall, of great strength and wonderful agility, while the members of the others are short and thick. The Eskimo will bring his dogs and reindeer, his harpoons, spears, lines, traps, house and workshop. Masks and drums also will be included in his paraphernalia, and with these he will show the people how he manages to amuse himself during the long Arctic winters.

The Aleut, a bow and arrow Indian, will show how he used to chase the sea

**N**EWS ORLEANS, LA., Oct. 31.—

All Saints' day is one of which

people in many cities may

have to be reminded because,

whatever the delights of Halloween,

the first day of November certainly

has no especial significance in most

sections of the United States. In New

Orleans however, it assumes great

importance and certainly constitutes an

interesting reminder of the Latin ori-

gin of the city. It is essentially the

local substitute for Decoration day—

the feast of the sainted dead, the day

on which the town drops all business

care, when rich and poor, black and

white, the aristocratic landed proprie-

tor and the humble toiler on the levee,

inspired alike by the sentiment of the

day, meet on common ground to pay

tribute to the loved and lost.

New Orleans celebrates this festival

just as to include them all. The best

lines of Canal and Esplanade streets

touch many of the most famous, and

among which is the Metairie, by long

odds the finest in the city and one that

in former days fulfilled far differ-

ently from those to which it is now

voted.

That is to say, the Metairie once was

the site of the famous race

course of the Jockey Club of New Orleans, one that

had witnessed some of the most spec-

tacular contests of America. Here in 1853 the great races between Lexington and LeCompte were fought to a finish in the presence of enthusiastic multitudes for purses of fabulous size. Local horsemen still receive another famous day on which Colgate Wells and Duncan F. Kenner, both fa-

ther and son, mounted their own horses and rode against each other for a purse of \$2,000, the colonel

# The Order of the Penitents

BY JOSIAH FLYNT AND FRANCES WALTON.

Copyright by McClure, Phillips & Co. It is a matter of course that Mrs. Minick was the efficient cause of her man's prosperity. It is the theory in the United States that every good woman is at least that, and the scribes who are scrupulously careful to avoid scandal, profess unbounded faith in that theory. Mrs. Minick "spent" her man the virtues of diligence and self denial; she put the scribes on. In his own colloquialism, she made him "hustle the dust."

The reasons why he should hustle were explained to him by Sadie with a earnestness and determination to carry the point that gave Minick no alternative except to do as he was told. Minick's chief could not have been any more explicit in giving him a profession and "steer."

"I want that apartment up in Hartford and I want it furnished the way you'd like," declared Sadie. "We've married more than six years, and we're getting along well."

"Good afternoon," said the young men together, and entered the cab.

"Good morning," said Dipseose, and made his way to the office of the A. & B., where he discovered that the small valise he held in his hands was not the same, except to the eye, as the small valise he had dropped on the pavement, and that the contents thereof were not the same, nor equal in value, and all of any consequence that he could remember of the two young men was that they both had sandy beards neatly trimmed, and hands neatly gloved.

Therefore the illustrious Minick arrested John Bladen and let him go again, and arrested a companion and let him go again, and the higher officials of the A. & B. employed friends and confidants of the illustrious Minick to keep Harold Dipseose constantly in sight.

Two days after the adventure of Harold Dipseose and the magic handbag, there was arrested in the streets of a city, which a courtesy toward and even a regard for the safety of their friends (and themselves) inclines the scribes

of which, however, Dipseose himself hastened to gain possession.

"I trust you are not hurt—very awkward in me, I am sure," said one of the young men, solicitously lingering.

"Not at all," said Dipseose.

"We were rushing to keep a date, but we did not intend to take time to look where we were going," said the other young man, bareheaded, while he smoothed the nap of his hat with his coat sleeve.

"I ought to have looked where I was going myself—as much my fault as yours," said Dipseose cordially. "If you stay to explain you will miss your date."

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"You mean the man has the stuff?" asked Noaker, after Minick had told him of the reported financial status of Minick.

"That's what Burpee and Marts say." "It ain't hardly right for a man to have the stuff and not to learn the use of it. Seems irreligious like, an' a kind o' burryin' his talent."

"Think Hell's Kitchen 'ud learn him?" Hell's Kitchen, in the speech of people who do not know what it means to work there, is the foundry.

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Illustrous Minick.

Thomas Burpee and William Marts, the two great personages in striped clothes that Minick included in his list of distinguished acquaintances, were men whom he found very valuable to interview when there was an addition to the Order of the Penitents. Although they might not know the newcomer personally, if he had any real standing in the underworld society they were pretty likely to be able to tell the degree of distinction, and to estimate more or less correctly the probable amount of "fall money" that was reasonable to suppose he had at his disposal. In such matters the underworld is very much like the upper—both worlds keep "tabs" on their celebrities, and "A number one gun," like the millionaire, is classified in a "social register" and a "who's who."

It was the opinion of Thomas Burpee and William Marts, particularly because they knew the class he belonged to, and partially because they had heard of some of his most recent enterprises, that Millie Matches was a penitent who would be glad to pay hard cash for mitigations of discipline. Therefore, Minick made haste to have an interview with the omnipotent and worldly-wise Noaker.

"Name de price," said Millie.

Minick was much too "slick" to name a price or to name anything, but any man may ask a question.

"Could you raise five hundred?"

"Try me," said Millie, "though five hundred's stiff."

"Take it or leave it," said Minick, and then fell a silence for a while.

"Got to put up any looney spell?" asked Millie.

"Possibly you had better," said Minick, and they discussed the looney spell.

That evening Millie betrayed oddities of an astonishing kind and variety.

He was laid off at the foundry, and within a week it was noised abroad that Hell's Kitchen would know him no more. He was "crippled under de hat." He was confined in the insane ward, which is a misnomer.

Thomas Burpee, too, was confined in the insane ward, and confidences in that ward are as inevitable as in the foundry.

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test work in prison. He sized them up in the hope to read in their faces what their errand was. Timlin winked at Culp, Culp also winked.

# OCTOBER'S PRODUCTION WAS ALMOST A MILLION

The Mines Shipped 35,050 Tons From Which Was Extracted \$964,000---Output Showed Gain of 35 per Cent. Over September.

Cripple Creek, Oct. 31.—The October output was 35,050 tons, valued at \$964,000.

The following figures were obtained from the different mills and smelters and show a net gain of over the preceding month of 12,990 tons, with an increased value of \$6 per ton and with a total increased valuation of \$62,000, being an increase of 35 per cent over September production.

During the month of September the production of the district was 22,130 at a total valuation of \$601,200. This month's figures are very gratifying to the mining men as it plainly shows that the mines are operated on large scale.

The output for October will be a complete surprise to many of the citizens of the state and is considerable more than the miners anticipated.

It is also the result of the amount produced during July, when all the mines in the district were running with full crews, and there was no labor trouble to disturb the mines or miners.

In July there was shipped 56,000 tons of an average grade of 3.8, the total amount in cash was \$1,566,900. In August the tonnage was 43,190 tons, with an average value of 3.2, and a total amount in money of \$82,750.

The following is the output for this month:

	TONS.	AV.	TOTAL
U. S. R. & R. Co.	12,000	325	\$40,900
Portland	9,300	37.50	355,750
Smelters	2,700	20.00	54,000
Dorcas	2,300	37.50	85,750
Telluride	2,000	25	50,000
Economic	1,500	25	37,500
Globe	2,600	4	10,400
Smaller Plants	1,000	4	4,000
Total	35,050	\$6.00	\$964,000

#### Abundance of Ore.

The management of the Eagle sampler stated today that he was receiving more ore than he could handle with one shift. This local sampler is now crushing at the rate of 225 tons a day, there being 28 carloads at the sampler before closing hours toning. In all probability another shift will be started soon.

#### Many Shipments.

A few of the plants which sent out shipments today are the following: Leesee Hughes and Whiteock, working on the Frost Mining estate under lease, sent out the first carload of one ounce ore, it being consigned to the Dorcas at Florence. Lessie Kent and others operating on the Thistle estate sent out one carload of ore that is expected to return values of \$25 to the ton. The ore was broken in the 300-foot level and was consigned to one of the local samplers.

#### Golden Cycle.

Yesterday the golden cycle property sent out several carloads of ore which is one of the last properties that has not yet been put into production before the strike was inaugurated. This flattering production gives encouragement to many other operators.

#### Increased Shipments.

Shippers are going out from the district in nearly its old time form. Railroads are putting back work their old freight cars and it is believed that within another 30 days that the production of the great gold camp will be at its peak. It will be back to the old fashioned days again.

#### Stratton's Independence.

There is now employed on the Stratton's Independence district, the Battlement mountain bonanza, over 400 men who are working in two shifts and the force is now breaking and sorting more than ever before. However, ore is only being run in one of the shifts, and in the course of a few days or weeks both shifts will commence to haul ore and when this is commenced the production from this big property will be developed.

#### The grade of one ore being mined there runs slightly better than one ounce to the ton.

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#### Smith and Altman operating under lease a portion of the Doctor-Jack property, a shipment of two carloads of two-ounce ore and one of five-ounce ore. This was consigned to the Telluride mill at Colorado City. The ore was broken from the bottom of the old Smith and Riley shaft that runs from

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# LESSEES ON SHERIFF HAVE A GOOD SHOWING

Ore Shoot 18 Inches Wide Gives Assays of 2 to 7 Ounces Per Ton--Good Strike by Leesees on the Half Moon.

Cripple Creek Bureau  
Colorado Springs Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Colo., Nov. 4.—Leesees Simmons and others operating on the Sheriff property on Bull Hill have encountered some good ore on their property at a shallow depth and are now drifting on the ore shoot. From present indications they have a good thing in sight. The ore shoot is fully 18 inches in width and assays are obtained that run from two to seven ounces to the ton. The formation is phonolite with considerable silicate showing occasionally and from general appearance the ore seems to ship three ounces to the ton. The ore shoot is being driven at a depth of 20 feet in the shaft and is going in a southwesterly direction. The leesees are now saving considerable ore preparatory to making a shipment.

## Cyanide Mills.

The cyanide mill proposition is centering around Gillett. There are now three mills in active operation, two in course of construction and others that are being planned. The Bedford company which controls property on Cripple Creek is making arrangements to erect a 50-ton cyanide plant. The result of the operation of the mills now in this district is being watched with more than usual interest. There is considerable talk about the oxidized 30 inches. Preparations are now in progress for the sending out of another from results so far obtained there is no assignment of ore which will probably go out before the end of the week.

**IMPORTANT STRIKE OF PAY ORE ON BLANCHE**

Pinnacle Ore Shoot Is Reported to Have Been Found--Strong Mine Now Making Production of 120 Tons Daily.

Cripple Creek Bureau  
Colorado Springs Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Nov. 3.—An important strike of pay ore is reported to have been made by leesees on the Blanche property on the northeast slope of Bull hill. Details of the new find cannot be learned from the leesees, but it is understood that the Pinnacle ore shoot has been round on their ground and promises to return as substantial values as did the vein on the Pinnacle ground.

## Aztec Sinking.

The Aztec Gold Mining & Milling company operating on the Elk claim on the northeast slope of Mineral hill has erected a new plant of 100 tons capacity and is now pushing the shaft to the 230-foot point. At this time it is some 230 feet in depth. Several good veins have been opened in the course of sinking and being mined in a zone between the shafts from assays taken all have been better third and fourth levels, about 125 feet then pay. Lateral work will be pushed south of the shaft.

**COLORADO SPRINGS  
MINING STOCK EXCHANGE**

## MINEE

Stocks—	Bid.	Ask.	Detroit	005	005
Acacia	65	65	Dorothy	007	007
Black Bell	12	12	Echo	005	005
Cripple Creek Consolidated	65	65	Elephant	001	001
C. and N. Co.	21	21	Fairview	001	001
Carolinian	65	65	Golden Age	005	005
Dante	01	01	G. Eagle (C. C.)	005	005
Doctor-Jack Pot	005	005	Gravel	005	005
Elkton Consolidated	145	145	Hannan	001	001
Fannin R.	005	005	Kay West	001	001
Gold Dollar Consolidated	005	005	Lorraine	005	005
Golden Fleece	12	12	Madelaine	001	001
Isabella	005	005	Mae	001	001
Jewel	005	005	Mary	001	001
Last Dollar	005	005	Marion	002	002
Lexington	005	005	Marijosa	002	002
Mollie Gibson	005	005	Montreal	001	001
Moon Anchor	005	005	Montana	001	001
Mountain	12	12	Monte Carlo	001	001
Pinnacle	130	130	Ontario	001	001
Portland	12	12	Palace	001	001
Prince Albert	005	005	Prins-Seni	002	002
Vindicator	005	005	Sharon	001	001
Work	002	005	Silver State	001	001
PROSPECTS.			Silver Gold	006	006
Stocks—	Bid.	A.k.	Texas Girl	006	006
Ales	005	005	Union	005	005
Banner	005	005	Wide Awake	005	005
Beacon Hill Ajax	005	005	Zoo	001	001
Ben Hur	002	002			
Blue Bell	005	005			
Calera	005	005			
Colorado City and Manitou	005	005			
Creede and Cripple Creek	005	005			
Deer Park	005	005			
Des Moines	005	005			
Dexter Bell	005	005			
Flower of the West	005	005			
Gold Hill	005	005			
Gold Sovereign	005	005			
Hart	005	005			
Ida May	005	005			
Ironclad	005	005			
Jolly Jane	005	005			
Kitt	005	005			
Little Besse	005	005			
Little Joan	005	005			
Little Neil	005	005			
Longfellow	005	005			
Magnus Rock	005	005			
Maria A.	005	005			
Mary Cashen	005	005			
McDevitt	005	005			
Merriam	005	005			
Midway	005	005			
Missouri	005	005			
Mobile	005	005			
National	005	005			
Nellie B.	005	005			
New Haven	005	005			
Old Gold	005	005			
Orlo	005	005			
Orpheus	005	005			
Pilgrim Consolidated	005	005			
Pointer	005	005			
Princess	005	005			
Progress	005	005			
Princess	005	005			
Rattler	005	005			
Republi	005	005			
Robert Burns	005	005			
Rocky Mountain	005	005			
Rose Mad.	005	005			
Rose Nicol	005	005			
St. Thomas	005	005			
Sunset-Eclipse	005	005			
Uncle Sam	005	005			
Virginia M.	005	005			
UNLISTED.	Bid.	A.k.			
Stocks—					
Golden Cycle	65	65			
PROSPECTS.					
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Ales	005	005			
Banner	005	005			
Beacon Hill Ajax	005	005			
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Ironclad	005</td				



# FIFTEEN PERSONS KILLED AND MORE THAN 50 INJURED

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 31.—Fifteen persons were killed and over 50 injured, some fatally, at 10:20 o'clock this morning by a collision between a special passenger train on the Big Four railroad and a freight engine with a train of loaded coal cars.

The accident happened in the edge of this city. The passenger train of 12 coaches was carrying 634 persons, nearly all of whom were students of Purdue University and their friends, from Lafayette to Indianapolis for the annual football game between the Purdue team and the Indiana university squad for the state championship which was to have been fought this afternoon.

In the first coach back of the engine were the Purdue football team, substitute players and managers. Three players, the assistant coach, trainer and seven substitute players of the university were killed and every one of the 53 other persons in the car were either fatally or seriously injured.

## The Dead.

Following is a list of the dead: CHARLES GRUBE, Butler, Ind., sub player.

CHARLES FURR, Veedersburg, Ind., guard.

E. C. ROBERTSON, Indianapolis, assistant coach and captain of the team two years ago.

WALTER L. ROUSH, Pittsburgh, Pa., sub.

R. J. POWELL, Corpus Christi, Tex., player.

W. D. Hamilton, Lafayette, Ind., center man.

GABRIEL S. DOLLINGER, Lafayette, Ind., sub.

SAMUEL SQUIBLE, Lawrenceburg, Ind., sub.

JAY HAMILTON, Huntington, Ind., sub.

N. R. HOWARD, Lafayette, Ind., president of the Indiana Laundrymen's association.

PATRICK MCCLAIR, Chicago, trainee.

SAMUEL TRUITT, Noblesville, Ind., sub.

G. L. SHAW, Lafayette, Ind.

BERT BRICE, Spencer, Ind., sub.

J. C. COATES, Newlin, Pa.

## The Injured.

Of the 51 persons injured in the week, 39 are seriously hurt, nearly all having broken bones. They are as follows:

M. R. Whitehead, Mononora, O., substitute halfback on Purdue team; fracture, cut and bruised; serious. Sam Miller, Noviota, Ind., substitute on Purdue team; legs crushed; serious. G. W. Nichols, Philadelphia, halfback, second Purdue team; left shoulder broken and several ribs broken. E. S. Miller, Rensselaer, substitute quarterback on Purdue team; both legs broken, cut and bruised; serious. W. W. Taigert, Owen, Ind., tackle on scrub team; arm broken and injured about head. Dan O'Brien, Syracuse, N. Y., guard on Purdue team; Purdue, left leg broken. Hendricks Johnston, Evansville, Ind., quarterback on Purdue team; both legs crushed, shoulder broken; very serious. L. E. Rush, Darry Station, Pa., member of scrub team; both legs broken; serious. Carl Willmore, Wincheser, Ind., back, suffering from shock; critical. J. H. Mowrey, Chambersburg, Pa., halfback on Purdue team; leg crushed. Louis Smith, East Lafayette, Ind., center on team; injured about head and spine; serious. A. H. Holter, Oberlin, O., fullback on team; legs crushed, skull fractured; serious. Harry Adams, Frankfort, Ind., substitute halfback on team; left ankle fractured and ribs broken. R. W. Rustenhause, Peoria, Ill., president Junior class, Purdue; broken ribs. G. W. Nichols, Philadelphia, left shoulder crushed. E. V. Frank, Lafayette, Ind.; left hip broken. John C. Taylor, drayman at Lafayette; chest crushed, fractured skull and broken arms; serious. Harry Van Tuyl, Indianapolis, Big Four fireman; left ankle broken. W. R. Butler, Pittsburgh, Pa., fracture of base of the skull; may die. Maurice Steed, Canton, O.; badly bruised and cut. William Manus, Daverton, Ia., substitute tackle on Purdue team; both legs broken. C. O. Tauger, Cincinnati; several fractures; may die. J. N. Knapp, Evansville, Ind., halfback on Purdue team; dislocated knee. W. J. O'Brien, Helena, Ark.

# TWENTY PERSONS KILLED IN NEW YORK TENEMENT FIRE

New York, Nov. 1.—Fire early this morning in the tenement at 426 Eleventh avenue, known as the "House of all Nations," caused the death of from 15 to 20 persons.

At 3 o'clock 12 bodies had been recovered and the fire chief estimated that at least 18 persons were killed. Most of them died from suffocation. Among the number were several women and children.

The fire is supposed to be of incendiary origin and although it burned but a short time, the smoke was so dense that whole families were overcome.

On the fifth floor eight bodies were

found. Bailey, New Richmond, Ind., substitute end on Purdue team; several broken ribs. C. H. Welz, Butler, Ind., substitute fullback; arm broken and bruises. John Henderson, Indianapolis, assistant Big Four fireman; internal injuries and bruises. D. H. Loog, Louisville, Ky., end on Purdue team; cut about head and body, left leg crushed. L. S. Osborne, Duxbury, O., captain of team; left leg fractured. D. M. Allen, Lafayette, Ind., tackle on team; bruised about head and body. J. M. Rush, Newcastle, Ind.; nose broken, substituted about head and body. A. W. Hurling, Lafayette, state experimental physician; dislocated hip, cut about head. Volney Ray, La Grange, Ind.; cut and bruised about the body. Alter Sprau, member of team; cut and bruised. Oliver F. Curtis, coach of Purdue; left leg injured. W. F. Collar, jaw broken, left leg injured. L. E. Irwin, Indianapolis, Big Four fireman; bruises and cuts. C. O. Wright, Marion, Ind.; left leg broken, head cut. Maurie Rush, Pittsburgh; scalp wounds.

## A Crash Without Warning.

From the 12 coaches were coming the joyous cries of a thousand rooters for Purdue, clad in gaudy dress, with colors streaming, while in front the coach sat 20 great, muscular fellows trained to the hour, on whom the hopes of a brilliant victory on the gridiron were confidently placed. Rounding a curve at the Eighteenth street cut, Engineer W. V. Schumaker, found round the front of the train the freight engine and coal cars moving slowly from a switch leading to a trolley pit. He reversed his engine and jumped.

The crash hurled the passenger engine and three front coaches against the steel freight cars loaded with coal that plowed their way through and buried under a pile of wreckage weighing many tons, fully 50 human beings.

The first car in which were the players, was completely demolished, the roof being torn away and falling across a car of coal while the body of the car was reduced to kindling wood against the side of the steel freight car. The second coach containing a brace was cut and overturned and hurled down a 15-foot embankment. The other coaches did not leave the track. President Stone of the university with his family, was in the fifth coach and was not injured.

Immediately after the shock, the passengers, men and women, began the frantic work of tearing away the wreckage and pulling out their dead and dying classmates and friends. The young women, dressed in bright colors for the holiday, performed heroic work. Though the bodies were in several instances horribly mangled, one completely and one partially beheaded, they took upon their laps the heads of the dying and injured and soothed their sufferings until they died, until the surgeon arrived. Their bloodstained and grimy garments were gloomy witnesses of their heroism.

A general alarm was sounded and every assistance the city could afford was rushed to the wreck, which was three miles from the business center. Surgeons dashed up in ambulances. Fire wagons, ambulances, express wagons, undertakers' vehicles, private conveyances and even delivery wagons were sent to carry away the dead and injured.

While these were being carried to the morgues and hospitals, the work of tearing away the wrecks and those pinned beneath them went on. Big, muscular students went about as though stood over the bodies of their dead friends and fellow workers and helplessly saw their colleagues writing in pain. To add to the horror of the situation, the wreckage caught fire, but the flames were extinguished by the students after a hard fight.

There were many thrilling escapes and experiences. Among those who had almost miraculous escapes were Robert Wilson, Asbury Park, N. J.; W. L. Robinson, Danville, Va.; R. Thixton, Louisville, Ky.; D. Hanson, Fairbury, Neb., and W. J. O'Brien, Helena, Ark.

Cincinnati, Oct. 31.—General Passenger Agent Lynch today directed agents of the entire Big Four system railroads everywhere to furnish free transportation to Indianapolis to members of the families and relatives of those who were killed and injured in today's wreck.

## JANAUSCHEK'S TREASURES

Dresses and Personal Treasures to Be Sold at Auction in New York City—Some Interesting Information.

New York, Nov. 1.—Ghosts of bygone days—but, without magnificently apparelled ghosts—pervade the dimly lighted rooms of the old Hilton mansion, No. 7 West Thirty-fourth street, where today and tomorrow there will take place the public exhibition and sale of the personal property and effects of the tragedienne Mme. Janauschek.

Rich brocades, yellow old lace, gleaming jewels and brilliant stage accoutrements brush cheek by jowl with old mahogany dressers, faded old paintings, delicate Sevres china and the everyday furnishings of domestic living.

Superintending the arrangement of these countless mementoes is Mr. N. S. Wood, an old friend of the noted actress.

When Mme. Janauschek, two years ago, was struck with the paralysis which is now slowly sapping her life, said Mr. Wood, "the sympathetic who was summoned looked at the suffering woman and inquired, 'How are you, Mme. Janauschek?'

"And this inimitable woman said feebly, with a glimmer of her old humor, 'Must I, indeed, tell my age?'

"But Madame really had little hesitation in telling that she was born in 1839," continued Mr. Wood. "She is now in Saratoga, and probably will stay there in such comfort as the sale of her effects will make possible to herself until the end comes."

"There are 70 costumes here," said Mr. Wood, "all of them of the richest texture, real lace and hand embroidery."

"This is a court gown worn as Queen Catherine of England," indicating a magnificent robe of red velvet with real ermine collar and trimmings.

"And this gown of band-embroidered white silk cost \$450 and was worn as Catherine of Russia."

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed."

"Done at the city of Washington this 31st day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and three and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-eighth." —Theodore Roosevelt.

"By the president:  
John Hay, Secretary of State."

## CYCONE IN OKLAHOMA

Three Persons Killed at Hydro and 17 Others Injured, Two Probably Fatally.

Oklahoma City, Oct. 31.—A cyclone visited Hydro, a town of 500 people, 75 miles west of this city, last night, killing three persons and injuring 17 others.

The dead:  
MRS. H. BROWN AND TWO CHILDREN, Frank, aged 15, and Mary, aged 8. Two others, Mrs. William Nelson and Mantel Beach, are not expected to live, while many less injuries are reported.

**YELLOW FEVER AT LAREDO.**  
Laredo, Tex., Nov. 1.—There has been no decided change in the yellow fever situation during the past 24 hours. Tonight's official bulletin:

## Colorado College

The oldest institution for higher education in the West. Founded at Colorado Springs, 1874.

Colorado College now offers advantages of the same grade as the best eastern institutions. For information concerning courses of study, rooms and board, physical culture, etc., apply to Wm. F. Slocum, President, or Edward S. Parsons, Dean.

For information in regard to the Colorado College Conservatory of Music, inquire of George Cranton, Acting Director.

Those wishing information as to the Courses in Drawing, Painting, Designing, etc., inquire of Louis Soutter, Director of Art Department.

**Cutter Academy**

Cutter Academy is the Associated Preparatory School of Colorado College, in which students are prepared for any American College. Address:

M. C. GILRE, Principal.

**YELLOU FEVER AT LAREDO.**

Laredo, Tex., Nov. 1.—There has been

no decided change in the yellow fever situation during the past 24 hours. Tonight's official bulletin:

## Dark Hair

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for a great many years, and although I am past eighty years of age, yet I have not a gray hair in my head."

Geo. Yellott, Towson, Md.

We mean all that rich, dark color your hair used to have. If it's gray now, no matter; for Ayer's Hair Vigor always restores color to gray hair.

Sometimes it makes the hair grow very heavy and long; and it stops falling of the hair, too.

\$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address:

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

# CALLS THE SHIP BUILDING COMPANY ARTISTIC SWindle

New York, Nov. 1.—Sensational allegations of willful misstatements, falsifications, swindling and fraud in the organization and flotation of the United States Ship Building company, of attempts to mislead and deceive the investing public by erroneous prospectus statements and of a deliberate plan to wreck the company by withholding the earnings of the Bethlehem Steel company, are contained in the report of Receiver James Smith, Jr., of the United States Ship Building company made public here today. The report concludes with the recommendation that suit be brought against all persons who received stock of the company without paying full value therefor, including the promoters, the vendors of the constituent plants and Charles M. Schwab, to recover from them such amount as necessary to pay the debts of the company in full.

Big Salary List.

"In connection with the purchase of the stock of the Union Iron Works of San Francisco, Henry T. Scott and Irving Scott were to agree to enter into a contract with the ship building company not to compete with it in its business and not to employ their capital or to personally profit in any ship yards or building business for the period of ten years and the company was to contract to engage G. W. Dickie.

Forcible and John T. Scott as officers or managers for five years at annual salaries of \$10,000; W. H. Gould, as mining engineer for five years at \$10,000 per year; Lawrence E. Scott, as assistant constructor at \$5,000 per annum for five years; W. P. Scott as assistant to the engineer in chief for five years at \$3,000 per annum, and Edward Gunn as assistant chief draughtsman for three years at \$3,000 per year.

The offer of the Harlan and Hollingsworth company and the Samuel L. Moore & Sons company also contained conditions disadvantageous to the purchaser. The agreement with the Bethlehem company placed entirely in the hands of the Bethlehem company and its principal stockholder, Charles M. Schwab, to the receiver concerned.

Received Smith then related at length how the ship building directors accepted the offer, increased the capital stock, mortgaged the plants and delivered bonds and stock to Young. He continues:

No Working Capital.

"It appears that with the exception of the Union Iron works the subsidiary companies were sold to the United States Ship Building company for an amount which the vendors of such properties knew well. In the case of their fair and that the plan to accomplish such purposes was conceived and consummated by certain promoters with knowledge of its injustice to the United States Ship Building company, the company being absolutely without intelligent representation or protection in the matter.

Discussing the causes for the failure of the report says:

"One of such causes was the fact that the directors parted with bonds to an amount upon which it was impossible to meet the interest. The failure, however, was precipitated, if not directly brought about by the fact that in the United States Ship Building company officers were paid to do their duty.

Deficit—Bath Iron works, \$3,518,74; Crescent Ship Yard company, \$403,22; Harlan & Hollingsworth company, \$73,013,44; S. T. Moore & Sons company, \$5,035,37. Total, \$45,553,73.

Surplus—Eastern Ship Building company, \$1,333,453,66; Windisch company, \$189,453,66; total, \$190,844,40.

Net deficit being excess of liabilities over assets, \$294,719,33.

The Union Iron works, it was found, had a working capital of \$2,121,150.

As the principal part of the alleged working capital above mentioned was confined to the Union works, he concluded, it will appear that so far as the remaining companies are concerned, when taken over by the United States Ship Building company, they not only had no working capital taken collectively but were in immediate need of financial assistance.

Intended to Mislead and Deceive.

"From the foregoing facts it appears that the intention of those responsible for the statements and figures as will be held are to be relied upon, to mislead and deceive the investing public and the present and future directors of the company."

Before Smith then quotes from the prospectus issued to the public to induce subscriptions for bonds, pointing out that a comparison of this prospectus with the facts discloses false and misleading statements.

The report then gives the net book value of the constituent companies on July 31, 1902, according to accountants from the books of the companies, as \$12,441,516 for which the directors of the United States Ship Building company participated with \$70,937,000 in stocks and bonds.

"Viewing the acquisition of the properties by the trustee named in the prospectus, it is apparent that the creditors of the company were given preference over the stockholders, giving his bonds voting power, thereby gaining control of the company.

The action of the Bethlehem company in withholding earnings of upward of \$2,000,000 annually was, says Receiver Smith, "with the apparent purpose of bringing about the destruction of the Ship Building company."

"That the execution of the \$10,000,000 mortgage and bond by the Bethlehem company to secure Mr. Schwab at the time of the consolidation, is a fraud upon the creditors of the Bethlehem company and otherwise void because of Schwab's control of the directors, the receiver says he is advised."

The report concludes with a discussion of the condition of constituent companies under the receivership showing that the receiver had possession of all but the Bath and Union plants, claiming that "so long as the present board of directors of the Bath and Union plants is retained no benefit will accrue to the receivership from this company."

The receiver is convinced that the present management, all connected with the corporation trust company of New Jersey and the directors were employees of the company.

Wholesale Plunder.

# The Weekly Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5.

Published Every Thursday.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

## ELECTIONS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

THE ELECTION returns received up to the hour of going to press indicate that Judge Campbell, for justice of the supreme court, and Judge Davis, for the bench in the Fourth Judicial district, have been elected.

In the case of Judge Campbell, the influence of the vicious element, and the power of an unscrupulous and depraved Democratic organization in Denver, had to be combated, while Republicans in this judicial district had to face an uncertain and demoralized condition in Teller county. While majorities in both instances will doubtless show a marked decline yet the result is seemingly well assured.

The returns from the other states where elections were held yesterday were meager up to midnight. It is certain that Tammany has swept New York city and the powers of evil in the metropolis are once more ascendant. This achievement is due generally to dissatisfaction with Mayor Low's course, and is not in reality a Democratic victory.

Ohio has relegated the flamboyant Tom Johnson to disastrous defeat, 125,000 being the estimated Republican majority for Myron W. Herrick. Maryland is in doubt, with heavy Democratic losses reported.

Summing up, the result as a whole is a triumph for Republicanism; a presage of victory for the greater contest of next year.

## "AN ARTISTIC SWINDLE."

R ECEIVER SMITH, of the United States Shipbuilding company, does not mince his words in describing the organization and flotation of that corporation. The substance of his comment, after a careful examination of the property of the company, and of an investigation into the methods by which it was placed upon the market, is that the whole scheme was an "artistic swindle."

He finds that the plants comprising the concern were purchased at inflated valuations and that the persons selling them received extravagant prices in stock and bonds of the new concern; that its prospects falsified the actual condition of affairs; that the company was in very bad condition financially; and that there was a plan to wreck the company by manipulating its earnings and by failing to pay dividends which should have gone to certain constituent stockholders.

He states that certain manipulators paid themselves fancy prices for their properties and he recommends suit against all persons, including venders and promoters who received large blocks of stock and bonds without paying anything like the full value thereof.

The continued revelations concerning this rotten and bankrupt concern indicate that the whole deal was from the beginning a stench in the nostrils of decent finance and that it was well worthy of the gentry who make a living by the shell game at the circus or at the roulette table in a gambling house. The insiders manipulated the scheme so as to line their pockets and an indulgent public was given nothing better than "gold bricks" for its money.

It is to be hoped that the courts and prosecuting attorneys will not stop until those who thus willfully swindled and betrayed the public will be punished as they so richly deserve.

## SPORTS TRUE AND FALSE.

S PORT is largely a matter of taste. That which diverts one man bores another, and where one finds recreation another finds only weariness and vexation of spirit.

So-called sports which once were popular, involving the element of cruelty and loss of life or unnecessary suffering, whether of human beings or animals, have largely disappeared with advancing civilization. Gladiator combat, bull-fighting, rat-killing, cocking mauls and dog-fighting have disappeared from the list of legitimate amusements. Prize fighting has been modified into scientific pugilism and even at that is in such disfavor that very few states in the union will permit a public exhibition except for "points." The wholesale butchery of live pigeons as targets is in equal disrepute and the coursing of rabbits under artificial conditions is looked at in much the same light.

Legitimate sport should involve true recreation and freedom from degrading tendencies. A mere test of endurance, involving unreasonable strain, is not sport. Six-day walking matches and bicycle races which made the participants maniacs also made the spectators idiots and have now passed into unblessed memory. Bicycle racing in general has lost its popularity, for accidents were too numerous and the training and results were of too little benefit. Horse racing has held its own in spite of the efforts of the gambling element to ruin it, because the race horse represents the highest development in the breeding and training of one of the noblest of animals. Automobile racing, on the other hand, has attracted merely temporary interest because entirely experimental. It has not the slightest element of true sport. To drive a machine around a race course at the rate of less than a mile a minute is a test only of the mechanical excellence of an engine, and the utterly futile recklessness of the chauffeur. It is simply a highly dangerous experiment of no practical value whatever.

But on the whole the popular sports of today are more rational than ever before and freer from a tendency to inanity or degradation.

## THE REOCCUPATION OF MUKDEN.

R USSIA'S reoccupation of Mukden marks the consummation of her brazen repudiation of treaty stipulations and agreements to evacuate Manchuria.

The alleged justification for the return of troops is such a bare-faced pretense as to be ridiculous. A Chinese outlaw had been employed by Russia as chief of a band of police which Russia was organizing, nominally to preserve order in Manchuria. The Chinese authorities repeatedly demanded the surrender of this man as a criminal, and after much delay Russia consented to give him up. The Chinese official to whom he was entrusted, in an artless, Oriental way, decapitated him without trial.

Russia, anxiously seeking for an affront, seized upon this and demanded the execution of the official within five days. No alternative being the reoccupation of Mukden. While the Chinese foreign office was negotiating with the Russian minister, offering to punish the official who had exceeded his authority by banishing him, and also to remove his superior, Russia, before the expiration

of the time limit, reoccupied the Manchurian capital.

The Russian force now in possession of Mukden numbers 1,500 soldiers and there are ten times that many Chinese troops in the province, but Russia's naval and military strength at other points is too great for China to risk forcible resistance. The Chinese foreign office admits its helplessness and appeals to the friendly foreign legations in Peking for help and advice.

The incident removes the last vestige of belief that Russia might, after all, be acting in good faith regarding Manchuria. In spite of all reports that the situation in China had been separated from the controversy over Korea, the latest proof of Russian duplicity cannot fail to increase antagonism in Japan.

In this connection a recent statement of the Kobe Herald, a British paper published in Japan, is significant. The Herald declared "The tension now is intense, and any additional strain can only result in snapping off all diplomatic relations between St. Petersburg and Tokio."

The Herald is in a position to view the situation calmly and accurately. It is entirely possible that perhys in Manchuria may result in the additional strain to which reference is made.

## CRIPPLE CREEK'S OCTOBER PRODUCTION

T HE output of the Cripple Creek district during October was undoubtedly a surprise to many persons over the state, as it was to the mining men of El Paso and Teller counties. During the month, the great gold camp turned out \$964,000 worth of gold, extracted from 35,050 tons of ore. This was a net gain in value of \$352,000 over September—an increase of more than 50 per cent.

This performance is all the more surprising in view of the conditions under which it was achieved. The return to normal conditions has been a matter of slow development and one which many supposed would consume the best part of six months. But the big jump in production in one month clearly indicates the speedy re-establishment of business on rational lines.

The story told by these figures means that the mine owners and the miners have made up their minds to do business in the Cripple Creek district and they are doing it.

There is another lesson in it and it is that Cripple Creek is one of the most remarkable mining camps in the world. Completely paralyzed two months ago by a strike that was far reaching in its effects, this camp has not only survived the shock of industrial upheaval, but has resumed the even tenor of its way almost as if nothing had transpired. One can hardly conceive of any other line of industry devoted to the creation of wealth where the prostration could be completed and the revival so speedy. This recovery is due no doubt to the well-known law that mining yields a speedier return of wealth than any other line of industrial or commercial pursuit. It is this law which gives to mining communities their wonderful vitality and which is responsible for the rapid recovery of the Cripple Creek district at this time.

And then, after all has been said, it must be admitted that Cripple Creek always was a surprise and the present instance is no exception to the rule.

Dowie's hosts have taken the back track for Chicago. Everything considered the visit to New York was a gigantic fizzle. The reason for it is clear. Dowie's stock in trade was abuse. He attacked men who were far more clean, sincere and Christ-like than he is. The people as a whole refused to be humbugged.

Now that election is over it is still in order to say that it is an everlasting shame and disgrace to the people of Colorado that the work of Denver thugs and repeaters and ballot box stuffers should be allowed to offset the votes of hundreds of honest law abiding citizens.

A rector of a New York city church declares that he knows of one high city official who recently refused a bribe of \$300,000 from the gambling league. And now New York is all agog to know who the remarkable person may be.

The new London newspaper for women makes its bow to the public with a "scoop" to the effect that a committee of three has been appointed to reorganize the national defenses. Good for the ladies.

The very bad weather in the eastern states and in Europe is attributed by scientists to the sun spots. Better live in Colorado where the more spotted the sun the better the weather.

President Roosevelt was ready to go 200 miles to cast his ballot, but some individuals were not willing to walk a block.

The oddest thing about the election down east was the fact that Massachusetts Democrats talked of winning.

It begins to look as though a general scrap were in order in South America in order to clear the atmosphere.

## In a Humorous Vein

### LIGHT ON A DARK SUBJECT.

"I see by the newspaper," says Smith, "that the whale that swallowed Jonah was recently killed in the Mediterranean, and in its stomach they found, written on parchment, the diary that Jonah kept during the three days."

"You can't make me believe any of that stuff," interrupts Brown. "In the first place, how could Jonah see to write his diary?"

"Why," says Smith, "don't you suppose the whale had pains in his stomach?"—(November Lippincott's).

### "OUR LADY OF THE SNOWS."

There is reason to believe that Lord Alverstone will not pay a visit to Canada this winter. It is chilly in Canada in the winter time.—(Rochester Union).

### STILL DISSATISFIED.

A San Francisco man says there are three kinds of flying machines.

Well, what the public is waiting for is the fourth kind—the kind that will fly.—(Cleveland Plain Dealer).

### TIME'S GENTLE TOUCH.

We find we can satisfy a friend we have not seen before in 20 years by telling him he doesn't look a day older, but if it is 40 years, we have to make it an hour.—(Atchison Globe).

### ANOTHER WORD FOR IT.

"Henry," said Mrs. Smudger, glancing over the front page of the newspaper, "what do they mean when they say that one train telescoped another?"

"They mean, my dear, that it rushed right into it. It is a kind of collision."

"Collision? Then why don't they call it a collidescopic instead of a telescope?"—(Kansas City Journal).

### THE NEW WOMAN'S QUANDARY.

"Yes," the new woman remarked, "I am greatly troubled."

"Well, I want to get married just to prove that I can, and I don't want to get married just to prove that I don't have to. If I do it, they'll say I can't. If I don't, they'll say I have no more independence than any other woman."—(Chicago Post).

## Good Short Stories

### FAMILY STOCK.

The distinguished ethnologist was the guest of the prison warden.

He was ascertaining as nearly as possible the ancestry of the various classes of prisoners.

The warden, opening one door, said:

"In that department are the kleptomaniacs."

"And what stock do they spring from?" asked the distinguished ethnologist.

"Steal preferred," said the warden, who was a great wag.

—(Baltimore American). \*

### SNAKE HUNTING PROFITABLE.

John C. Reeves of Portland, familiarly known as "Del," and having a national reputation as a rattle-snake hunter, has recently gained fresh laurels.

Last week 38 rattlers, ranging from 15 inches to four and one-half feet in length, were killed by him in the Somerset mountains, situated east of Portland. Seventeen of various lengths were killed within a space of about 15 square feet.

Some of the large snakes had nine or 10 rattles, while some of the smaller had but one or two. The snakes were beautifully striped. Ten baby rattlers were found huddled together near their nest, which was in a rock crevice.

Mr. Reeves captures his snakes by strolling up to them while they are basking in the sun and pinning them to the ground with a forked stick four or five feet in length. He then uses a club.

Mr. Reeves finds much sport in rattlesnake hunting, and also finds it very profitable. One dollar an ounce is realized from the oil. The skin nets him from 25 cents to \$2, and occasionally more for an unusually large one.—(Hartford Courant). \*

### INHERITED INSTINCTS.

For many years our presidents have almost invariably given appointments-at-large to the military and naval academies to youth who are relatives of officers of the army or navy. In referring to this policy of the executive, a prominent army officer stated the following instance showing that Mr. Cleveland, for one, was not invariably in favor of awarding such appointments to the sons or relatives of men in the service.

"It appears," said the officer in question, "that upon one occasion a naval officer went to President Cleveland, laying before him a request for the appointment-at-large of a nephew. His father, my late brother; our father, grandfather, and great-grandfather before him were all, in the service, the officer added.

"The president did not speak for some moments. When he did:

"It is a matter of fact, I am rather disposed to grant the appointment, knowing as I do the young man's merits, but what you have just mentioned, with respect to the long service of the family in the navy fills me with some doubt. I am tempted to ask whether you do not think that it is about time that one of the family went to work for a living?"—(Philadelphia Press).

\* \* \*

Governor Yates of Illinois has appointed five commissioners to purchase a statue of Frances E. Willard, the temperance worker, to be erected in Statuary hall, Washington.

\* \* \*

The most decorated man in Paris is Municipal Councilor Deville. He was decorated this year by King Edward and the Czar, and lately, as the year of the municipal administration, by the King of Italy. The other town councilors refuse decorations in a spirit of republicanism, but Mr. Deville takes all he can get. He has more than twenty.

\* \* \*

The appointment of Alexander W. Mair to the Greek chair at Edinburgh, in succession to Professor Butcher, has excited some criticism, as much as the new professor is young, but he has a most distinguished career at Aberdeen and at Cambridge; he is a highly accomplished scholar and has acted as lecturer and assistant professor of Greek at Aberdeen, and latterly at Edinburgh.

\* \* \*

Mrs. Roosevelt is a descendant of Jonathan Edwards in the line of his eldest son, Timothy Edwards, of Stockbridge, Mass., of which town he was for many years a resident. His daughter, Sarah, married Captain Daniel Tyler of Brooklyn, N. Y. They were the parents of General Daniel Tyler of Norwich, Conn., whose daughter, Gertrude, married Charles Carew. Mrs. Roosevelt is the daughter of Gertrude Tyler and Charles Carew.

\* \* \*

Henry A. Garfield, of Cleveland, who will accept the chain of politics at Princeton university, and expects to begin work about February 1, 1904, it is said, has a law practice in Cleveland worth \$20,000 a year. He is a member of the firm of Garfield, Garfield & Howe. The Garfields

are of the common cold.

Seems no Doubt But That it is an Infectious Disease.—Cold Countries Free From It.

There is no doubt, according to the London Hospital, that the ordinary nasal catarrh is a specific infectious disease. What we observe among domestic animals affords ample evidence of this. It is a familiar fact that a dog, that has been wintered out, or been brought into a stable with others, is most likely to develop a cold. The coachman will say it is because the unaccustomed warmth of the stable makes him "neath." However, disinfection of the stable before bringing animals from the grass is a true preventive of the symptoms of catarrh. What occurs among domestic animals we observe, too, among ourselves. Some source of infection must be present before it is possible to catch a cold. There are places where colds are unknown. The universal experience of Arctic and Antarctic explorers is that as long as the members of the expedition are in the polar regions they remain free from cold, but on returning to the mainland, when all the inhabitants are seized with colds, even to the bone, at the breast. Afterwards they seem to become to some extent immune, for many escape until the following year. The inhabitants affirm that those colds which are brought by boats from the large ports, Glasgow and Liverpool, are more severe than those brought from the Hebrides.—(From the November Current Literature).

Angels' Camp is as much of a mining camp as ever it was, but the miners of today are different individuals from the red-shifted prototypes of the '50's. They too, however, are picturesque fellows as at noon they come up the shaft in dripping oilskins with flaring lights in their miners' hats, to receive their dinner pails from expectant sons and daughters.—(From "Through Bret Harte's Country," by E. C. Peixotto, in the November Scribner).

\* \* \*

HARDY BULBS FOR FALL

Plan to Make Early Spring Attractive in City Homes.

One of the most pleasing results of the impetus which has been given to gardening of late years, says Rev. Robert Blight in the November Current Literature, is the attention given to bulbs as a means of clothing the earth with beauty at a season when, without due judgment and careful preparation, the environs of the home are desolate. Too frequently the garden presents a bare or color for a month or two in summer, and during the rest of the year possesses little of interest or charm. It is possible, however, with very little forethought indeed, to make it a source of pleasure for every month of the year. Some flowers, like chrysanthemums and Japanese anemones, will carry us well towards Christmas, at least, but the best flower to set off the ground is off the ground, in the form of snowdrops, winter aconites and the like. Little gems at all times, but peculiarly so when all around is devoid of active plant life. To quote from a florist's catalogue which lies on the table:

"A reason why bulbs are prized so highly is that a large number of them produce their flowers in early spring when the rest of nature is asleep. That is to say that a clump of snowdrops, scillas or chionodoxas impart to the garden an air of warmth and cheer that cannot be accomplished in any other way. Following these modest flowers come the shower crocus, narcissus, hyacinths, tulips, etc., in all their dazzling colors, keeping up a continuous display well into the summer. With no other material can be had a wealth of charming flowers of infinite variety of form and coloring, with so little trouble and at so small an outlay."

ANGEL'S CAMP AS IT IS TODAY.

A Trip to the Country

Fifty Years the Standard

**D. PRICE'S CREAMS**



**BAKING POWDER**

Improves the flavor and adds to the healthfulness of the food.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.

## EXTEND GROWTH

As a result of the investigations made in this vicinity by the bureau of forestry, important recommendations for the improvement of the Pike's Peak reserve will be made to the department.

W. J. Gardner, head of the party of experts sent out here four months ago, was in the city yesterday and gave an account of the work done and the recommendations to be made.

Experimental planting of trees will be recommended by the experts. In connection with his report, Mr. Gardner will submit a map showing the varying conditions on the different watersheds in this region. The Pike's Peak reserve will be divided into six sections, according to conditions, and the needs of each section will be explained to the bureau of forestry.

Congressman Brooks has said that he will further the recommendations that are made to the bureau of forestry. It was planned to break camp today, but the work will be prolonged one week, according to Mr. Gardner.

All of the seven men who have had the work in charge have received their winter assignments.

J. C. Plumer and H. B. Holroyd are to be sent to Washington, D. C., to the office of the bureau, to report the figures collected by them in their present work. Louis Krautter, Jr., A. E. Oman and C. W. Edgerton will go to the Kirby Lumber company in Texas, and A. S. Peck and Mr. Gardner have been assigned to southern California and will make investigations in the mountains there.

The work of the forestry bureau began July 6. The first camp was pitched at Seven Lakes. Since then, four different camps have been made, the second at Clyde station on the Short Line; the third, at the Summit on the Short Line; the fourth at Fountain creek, and the fifth and last on the Bear Creek toll road, six miles from Colorado City.

**LARGE AREA COVERED.** The camps were occupied about four weeks at a time. During this time the experts were covering about 20 square miles in the neighborhood of each camp. Altogether, the area covered was about 80 square miles of the region south of the Cog road to the Peak.

The map to be made of the forest reserve will cover 80 square miles.

The object of the work was, first, to show where the timber land lies, also the denuded area; second, to investigate the young growth for the purpose of finding out just how fast it can be depended upon to reforest the watershed.

The map which will accompany the report will show the patches of old timber and the patches of young growth, which have come up since the larger forest fires. It will show the area of the forest reserve above timber line, and the several different sections of land which were once forested but which have since been burned. Under the latter head will come the scattered growth of young trees which have come up since the fires, the burned lands, which now have considerable growth of quaking aspen, the area of burned land which has no growth of quaking aspen, and the burned land which has no seed trees to come up.

**TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES.** The map will show the important roads, railroads, water lines and reservoirs, creeks, streams of all sorts, and the more important ridge and mountains.

It is always indicated on a particular patch of timberland, of what composition the forest is.

An investigation has been made of the forest fire problem on the reserve, for the purpose of finding the effect of forest fires on the different slopes, and the time required to bring back the old conditions.

One of the most important discoveries made was the fact that a large part of the young growth is much older than one would think, the average age being between 30 and 40 years.

In one instance a tree 10 feet in height was found to be nearly 250 years old. Most of these trees are the Engelmann spruce variety.

From the conditions, all of the country was burned about 50 years ago, and there have been few fires of any extent since 1850.

The Cheyenne mining district, which does not belong to the forestry reserve, is in better condition than many parts of the reserve.

From the conditions, all of the country was burned about 50 years ago, and there have been few fires of any extent since 1850.

The Colorado Springs Gazette and the Evening Telegraph have each given a copy of their daily issue for the reading room and have also favored the association with kindly and extended offers of services. For these and numerous other favors we are grateful—and to all who have in any way given assistance cordial thanks are extended. It is our aim to meet the homeless working woman at every point of named in the report. This she did, declaring them duly elected as follows:

Mesdames M. T. Hatch, F. W. Goddard, P. B. Stewart, W. F. Slocum, Miss E. T. Brinley; Mesdames Wm. Striley, B. F. D. Adams, Benj. Brewster, Edward Bruskin, J. B. Gregg, E. C. Cartwright, C. H. Wilcox, M. D. Conner, A. R. Scott, Phillip Washington, W. H. Davis, F. Carpenter, R. W. Chisholm, C. A. Eldredge, H. P. Furnessworth, C. G. Hampling, Irving Haworth, H. Ingerson, H. W. Riddle, Wm. Lennox, A. H. Peavy, R. L. Kennedy, A. M. McLean, A. S. Ripley, J. R. Robinson, W. C. Robinson, S. E. Solly, H. Skinner, H. H. Seldorridge, C. V. Noble, W. W. Williamson, Butler Williamson, F. M. Woods, F. M. Wiley, W. H. Swan, M. E. Colburn, W. S. Montgomery, Fette, F. S. Tucker, T. P. DeWitt, E. W. Kent, E. M. De La Vergne, F. M. P. Taylor, G. B. Bosworth; Misses Burns, Bell, Crowell, Dorsey, Warren, Landers, Moore, Stewart; Mrs. Gaskill.

The annual meeting of the Young Women's Christian Association was held yesterday in the Home, 327 North Webster street, the president, Mrs. M. T. Hatch, occupying the chair. After joining with the president in repeating the Lord's Prayer, the secretary, Mrs. W. Gaskill, read the minutes of the last annual meeting, which were approved.

The annual report of the treasurer, Mrs. Striley, was submitted. It showed a balance on hand November 1, 1902, of \$1,118.82. The largest receipts for the year was from boarders, the amount being \$4,738.94. The total receipts for the year were \$6,816.82. The expenditures were \$7,395.81, and the cash balance November 1, 1902, \$338.80, exclusive of the hospital fund of \$32.20.

A written communication from D. W. MacLeod certified to the correctness of the books of the Y. W. C. A. from October 20, 1902, to October 30, 1903.

The report of the president, in part, was as follows:

"The Y. W. C. A. of Colorado Springs has made steady progress during the year just ending. Three hundred and eighty-seven women have been inmates of the home for varying periods. Seven have remained throughout the year. During the summer the house was as usual, inadequate to accommodate many that could have been roomed here for lack of room. The library has been increased 100 volumes and now contains 440 bound and 110 unbound books, besides hymn books and magazines. Forty of the books added this year were the gift of Mrs. A. E. Touzalin. More reading matter is required; monthly magazines and religious journals would be particularly acceptable.

"In common with our co-laborers in other fields we have expended much time and effort in raising funds. A timely gift of \$300 assisted in paying off \$1,000 of the debt, which is now \$2,200.

"Within two years and two months

\$7,100 has been paid—\$2,700 for repair and additional rooms, \$900 in part payment for a new heating plant, and \$3,500 of the principal of the debt incurred for the purchase of the home. The latter sum includes furnishings, a house which accommodates 35 persons. The "mite boxes" yielded about \$400.

**SUCCESSFUL YEAR'S WORK IN BEHALF OF YOUNG WOMEN**

which was used toward the semi-annual payment, February 27.

"The August payment on the home was partly met with the proceeds of the Saturday sales of home-cooked food, conducted by the ladies of the churches of the city. Thanks are extended to those who assisted also to Mr. Zittel for the courtesy in granting the use of his store for the sales. During this winter orders for home-cooked food will be filled by application to the home, 327

and in our efforts to attain this we ask your belief that we shall receive encouragement and support from our citizens."

Mrs. G. E. Noble reported for the liaison committee and Mrs. A. U. Pevey in regard to the "mite boxes." It was decided to continue the plan and the members were urged to place at least two each and endeavor to obtain contributions.

A report of the nominating committee was made by the chairman, Mrs. Noble. On motion the secretary was empowered to cast the vote for the women North Weber street.

The entertainment committee, Miss Dorsey, chairman, gave a lawn fete in September at the residence of Mrs. S. M. Montgomery, which added a handsome sum to the treasury.

The Colorado Springs Gazette and the Evening Telegraph have each given a copy of their daily issue for the reading room and have also favored the association with kindly and extended offers of services. For these and numerous other favors we are grateful—and to all who have in any way given assistance cordial thanks are extended. It is our aim to meet the homeless working woman at every point of named in the report. This she did, declaring them duly elected as follows:

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The annual meeting was then adjourned and a meeting called of the board of directors. The only business transacted was that of the election of officers for the ensuing year.

Motion prevailed that the secretary cast the ballot and call the names of officers of the post recently elected: President, Mrs. M. T. Hatch; first vice president, Mrs. F. W. Goddard; second vice president, Mrs. E. T. Brinley; third vice president, Mrs. W. F. Slocum; treasurer, Mrs. William Gaskill; treasurer, Mrs. William Gaskill.

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# THE ROMANCE OF OLD JOHN LAVERTY

A STUDY IN LIGHTS AND SHADOWS

BY GERTRUDE DUNN.

ONE OF the most interesting characters in Colorado Springs is old John Laverty, the "botle man," as he is called by the few persons with whom he comes in contact.

For many years a paralytic, unable to do anything with his hands, he supports himself by collecting old bottles from the barrels in the alleys around town. He has a singular pride and sensitiveness about earning his living in this way, the pride one would naturally expect to find in a strong man suddenly deprived of his strength and henceforth forced to drag out the remainder of his days in poverty and helplessness. But in spite of all his misfortune, "Old John Laverty" is happy; so happy, that at times, he laughs until the tears run down his cheeks. He has the Irish wit and the Irish good humor, and it is probably through these, in his pitiful old age, he has become the philosopher he is.

It was on a warm, beautiful day that I went to call on this old man.

#### AN ODD MEETING.

"Go up the steps on the east side of the barn," I was told, and as I picked my way, I looked up, and came suddenly upon a man standing upon the bottom step of the stairway. In answer to my question, "Is the old man upstairs," he laughed heartily, and answered, "No, I'm the old man." Of course, he could not quite understand, at first, but when I assured him that I just wanted to have a little talk with him, he laughed again, turned around, and supporting himself by the railing, at last reached the landing, and unlocked the door. And then he ushered me in with the hospitality one would hardly expect from the occupant of a stable-loft.

"I guess you're one of those people I've heard about," he said, and when I waited, he said: "You're one of those reporters," and laughed again. "Where was I born? Well, let's see, I was born on the border between Canada, New York and Vermont. I've never lived anywhere very long, you might say; raised just like a leopard, in spots. I lived in Nebraska, though, once, for 17 years.

#### ALONE AND FORGOTTEN.

"I have only one relative alive, a brother, and I think he is in California somewhere, but I haven't heard from him for 20 years." "You see there's nobody who cares very much for me," and instead of sighing, he laughed philosophically.

"Yes," he said, "you can never tell what's coming, until it reaches you," and he pushed back his old gray fedora and sat down in his chair with the careful precision, born of the long and intimate knowledge of the pain he has suffered.

Just then, an old gray and yellow tabby, which had welcomed me when I came in, jumped upon the table in front of him. He looked at it, and as if hidden away in the depths of the gray and yellow fur, he had found memories of the old days, he began, "It was just a little over eight years ago, that I was carried down to Colorado Springs from Cripple Creek on a stretcher; I had had a stroke of paralysis, and I have never known what it was to live since then," and there was a far away look in the old blue eyes.



"OLD JOHN LAVERTY."

#### BACK INTO THE PAST.

Was he thinking of the long years of deprivation and sorrow since then, or was he thinking of the many, many sunny days before it all, when he could laugh and talk and be one of the actors in the play around him.

He lowered his head for an instant,

and a sigh, half smothered, escaped his lips.

Yes, John Laverty is still an actor—but his parts are chosen for him now—not the bright ones which appeal to him most, but the hideously pathetic ones, which the gay world does not see.

The old man went on, "I was taken to the hospital, where I stayed for three years, and one morning at 2 o'clock, I slipped out, I've never been there since, and as long as I live, I'll never go to another hospital again. Not that they didn't treat me right either, for the doctor who was the head physician there, was one of the best friends I ever had. I've been roughing it pretty hard ever since, until I came here a little over a year ago, and it's so much better here, with the little I can earn on my old bottles, than to be an object of charity," and I thought the old man's philosophy contained, perhaps, one grain of truth.

#### REBELLED AGAINST CHARITY.

Charity has helped him, and charity has pitiéd him, with the pity that is akin to contempt, and the spirit of pride within him, cried out against it.

He has two rooms, which are kept so clean and orderly, that they would delight the eye of the most exacting housewife, and when I complimented him upon his neatness, he laughed again—he always laughed.

One room is his bed room, and in the other, he keeps his old bottles. He has row upon row, which he has gathered from the neighboring alleys, in the early hours of the morning, long before the city has awakened. Several of the policemen in the city have heard of him, and take special pains

to collect the old bottles, which come in their way, and put them where the old man can get them on his early morning rounds.

The old man has never lost his memory at drink or cards. "I always somehow preferred to earn the little I made, and then after I made it, I was stingy enough to want to hold on to it," he said, "and that's why I never gambled."

#### NEVER DROWNED TROUBLE.

"As for drink, I have never touched a drop of liquor in my life; I was never brought up to it, and while I was still in petticoats, I learned a lesson which I never forgot. I was out playing one evening, as it was growing dark, and I happened to see somebody lying on the ground by the fence. I called father, and together we got him in the house. He was a particular friend of the family, and one of the first men of the town. He was dead drunk, and as young as I was, I was so disgusted, that I never wanted to hear the word liquor, again."

"I remember well the last time I tried to write a letter; it was five years ago. I got everything ready, paper and pen and ink, and went out to a pretty place in the woods to write it. Everything was all right so far and I started in, but I could only write two words, when it was all off. So that's the last letter I ever wrote. I can't talk very long at a time either; it makes me nervous, and then my head gets mixed up." "But," he added, "I'm talking some treatment now, that I think will fix me up, by the time spring comes," and I wondered how, after all, it would be possible to live in this gray old world, without hope. Then I arose to go. He hobbled down the steps after me, to see that I got out safely, and then gave me a hearty good-bye.

I asked him if he had never married, he shook his head; the laugh of a moment before, died on his lips, and a shadow fell where the smile had been—and I knew that I had awakened a tragedy in his heart.

#### AN UNTOLD LOVE.

As I looked at him, I knew that it was only the memory of the pitiful romance of "Old John Laverty."

## Alaska's Fine Exhibit at the World's Fair

S. T. LOUIS, Oct. 31.—Alaska at the World's fair promises to astonish the civilized world, so convincing will be the array of products and the proof of resources that the men in charge of the exhibit from our far northwestern territory hope to dissipate forever the old idea, still lingering in some uninformed minds, that the United States in 1867 made a bad bargain when Alaska was purchased from Russia for \$7,200,000. This price was less than two cents an acre, and the transaction has turned out to be the greatest real estate bargain ever made in the history of the world, with the possible exception of the purchase of the Louisiana territory.

It is this fact that Alaska proposes to show at St. Louis next year, by arguments chiefly visible to the naked eye in the form of specimens of her varied products and in figures to support the claims. The Hon. Thomas Ryan, first assistant secretary of the interior, who has general charge of the Alaskan exhibit, is now completing arrangements for the construction of Alaska's buildings at the fair, and Dr. Sheldon Jackson, who will be in direct charge of the exhibit, is preparing the details of his work.

Dr. Jackson, who is one of the few survivors of the heroic party that accompanied John C. Fremont on his pathfinding expedition, has spent much time in Alaska and is the author of a valuable book on that territory.

#### THREE BUILDINGS.

Alaska will have a group of three buildings at the fair. They will stand on Forsyth avenue, south of the Administration building. The central and main structure will be built from plans drawn by government architects, but it will be flanked on each side by smaller buildings, which in themselves will serve to show the World's fair visitor something peculiarly Alaskan.

These two buildings now stand in Sitka, Alaska, and will be taken apart and brought to the World's fair, to be set up again, just as they were built years ago by native Alaskans. Thus, the native architecture, in some respects fearfully and wonderfully conceived, will have its standing exhibit.

Perhaps the most interesting features of the native buildings will be the totem poles. One of these buildings will be a Hydah Indian house, with a totem pole at each corner. In the Hydah village, nearly every house has its totem pole, from 20 to 60 feet high, and in some instances the entrance to the house is an oval hole cut in the carved log which forms the totem column. To the Alaskan Indian this will show how he used to chase the sea,

pole serves in the nature of a shrine; it is his holy of holies, and without such an adjunct it is doubtful if the Alaskans who are to be brought to the World's fair could be induced to remain during the exposition. In some of the totem poles the ashes of cremated chiefs are placed. Others are heraldic, representing the family orders; by the coat-of-arms prized by more highly civilized families.

#### MINING EXHIBITS.

Alaskan mining and agricultural methods and products will form a considerable part of the exhibit, but perhaps the general visitor will be more deeply interested in the groups of natives who will be brought to St. Louis. Each of the Indian tribes will be represented by picked specimens of men, women and children.

Tongue twisting names some of these people have, and the names of their towns and rivers present like difficulties.

There will be women from Atka and Attu, enigmas in themselves, but all will be able to understand and appreciate the fine basketry which they will show. These women will bring the material and weave baskets at the fair.

From the valleys of the Yukon, the Koyukuk, the Tanana, the Kuskokwim and the Copper rivers will come the queer natives, showing their various modes of living, hunting, traveling, and laboring. Some of the Alaskan tribes to be represented are the Thlingits, the Hydahs and the Tsimshians. The latter people hold slaves and some of the big chiefs will bring along their private valets, cooks, chambermaids, and other servants, all bound to do the bidding of their master.

Some of these tribes live under a rude communal system, in which they are said to be happy and measurably prosperous.

The great canoes which they use in fishing in the mighty rivers of their country will be shown, together with their primitive fighting gear, rude tools and totem poles.

Two types of the Eskimo are to be included in the exhibit of natives. One tribe is made up of men and women more than six feet tall, of great strength and wonderful agility, while the members of the others are short and thick. The Eskimo will bring his dogs and reindeer, his harpoons, spears, lines, traps, house and workshop. Masks and drums also will be included in his paraphernalia, and with these he will show the people how he manages to amuse himself during the long Arctic winters.

The Aleut, a bow and arrow Indian, will show how he used to chase the sea,

otter in his queer boat called a bidarka, the construction of which still puzzles the white man who has settled amongst the tribe. The Hon. John G. Brady, governor of Alaska, has written recently that the natives are eager to learn the ways of the white man, and that they express great interest in the World's fair. "Every fellow who can raise the car fare intends to go," says the governor.

Alaska will make a special exhibit of their fisheries. The salmon, the cod, the halibut, the herring and the porpoise are more or less familiar to the public, but in addition to these fishes, Alaska will exhibit the colachan, the beluga, the shark, the thresher, the sea lion, the fur seal, the walrus and the whale; while the front of the native buildings described above will be embellished with carvings of the whale killer, a monstrous fish which is said to destroy the Leviathan of the deep with ease.

#### GOLD TO BE SHOWN.

Gold in its native condition will be shown, the white quartz containing the precious ore being a part of the exhibit. Strata of sand-bearing gold will also be seen, and the gold in the flats beneath the frozen tundra of the Nome district will be shown in the shape in which it is found. Lead, copper, tin, iron and silver, all of which are found in that wonderful territory, will have place in the exhibit.

One frequently wonders what kinds of vegetables and cereals can be grown in Alaska. It is commonly supposed that the country is too frigid in climate for successful agriculture. To offset this idea Alaska will bring to the fair splendid specimens of native-grown potatoes, cabbages, cauliflower, turnips, radishes, lettuce, celery, rhubarb, horseradish, peas, beans, carrots, parsnips, oats, rye, barley, wheat, flax, and hay grasses of many kinds—in fact, practically everything that is grown in Iowa or Illinois.

The animal section of Alaska's exhibit will be interesting. Here the furs, famous in commerce, and the animals that wear them will be seen.

Forces of five distinct hues will make an interesting feature; they are black, silver, red, white and blue. White, black and brown bears; the marten, the mink, the wolverine, the beaver and the ermine, all will serve to illustrate the products of Alaska.

Perhaps it is true that the horse-drawn wind shield will be no greater factor in the reduction of the two-mile mile trotting record—as the running horse seems to have about reached his limit of usefulness—but it is undeniable that this same shield was a telling element in Major Delmar's equaling the Lou Dillon record, in Prince Almit's mile in 1:57, and in Lou Dillon's 2:05 mile to the old-fashioned sulky. The gentleman who assumes responsibility for the wind shield used at the Empire City track when Prince Alert went the mile two seconds faster than the world's record, Dan Patch, still reigns, and Delmar beat his own record of 2:04 by a quarter second—claims that "the wind shield is of decided advantage to a horse, probably three or four seconds when properly rated." Unquestionably the shield is of material assistance and as much as claimed for it, then the performances—with wind-shield attachment—of Lou Dillon and Major Delmar and Prince Alert this season are to be viewed as exhibitions only and Maud S. and Dan Patch still reign, for they made their great records without the aid of such device. The secretary of the Empire City Trotting club, Mr. Alfred Reeves, however says, in his plea for the record, "The horse is the animal which he has the most difficulty in controlling, and the person who attempts to ride him is little concerned as to how records are broken, so long as the horse travels faster than he ever traveled before in his history." Mr. Reeves sounds the characteristic American note—the craze for records: the frenzy for winning. It makes no difference how a record is made so long as one is made.

Such records are the prevailing note in American competition.—Caspar Whitney, in his report on the racing of the year, says:

"No more wonderful drawing, take it all in all, exists by his hand than the picture of the 'Devonport' to the right, and the sky is the most exquisite in my own entire collection of drawings. It is quite consummately true, as all things are when they are consummately lovely. It is, of course, the beaming up of the warm rainclouds of summer, thunder passing away in the west, the golden light and melting blue mingled with yet falling rain, which troubles the water's surface, making it misty altogether, in the shade to the left, but gradually leaving the reflection clearer under the warm opening light."

Another interesting fact about the drawing is that Ruskin in speaking of it attempted his often quoted explanation of Turner's attitude toward the vulgarity of English low life, asserting that while the master probably despised it he had at the same time a racial liking for it. The ship's boats in the foreground of the picture are filled with the British "Jackies" who are skylarking with the women of the town—a scene, undoubtedly, in the reality, of rather coarse reveling which Turner has somehow transformed into one of beautiful pageantry.

One significance of this addition to the already considerable gathering of original works by Turner in and around Boston is that students of the fine arts the best opportunity offered anywhere on this continent for study at first hand of this master who is more and more becoming recognized as one of the very greatest, is right here. Besides the Devonport drawing,

N. NEW ORLEANS, LA., Oct. 31.—All Saints' day is one of which people in many cities may have to be reminded because, whatever the delights of Halloween, the first day of November certainly has no especial significance in most sections of the United States. In New Orleans, however, it assumes great importance and certainly constitutes an interesting reminder of the Latin origin of the city. It is essentially the local substitute for Decoration day—the feast of the sainted dead, the day on which the town drops all business cares, when rich and poor, black and white, the aristocratic landed proprietor and the humble toller on the levee, inspired alike by the sentiment of the day, meet on common ground to pay tribute to the loved and lost.

New Orleans celebrates this festival just as to include them all. The tombstones rather than in graves, those of wealthy families being often elaborate mausoleums surmounted by statues and adorned with bas-reliefs; those of poorer people, vaults of brick covered with stucco.

The sight of a New Orleans cemetery on All Saints' day is not easily forgotten by the northern visitor. The brilliant autumn sunlight falls upon a gleaming city of white, throwing into sharp relief the delicate chiseling on costly tombs; and as the "stranger stands beneath the arched gateway and looks down the long street shaded by the verdure of semi-tropical trees and flanked by glorious displays of flowers, he gets an illusion of that other city of stately splendor which sits "by the crystal sea." New Orleans, beneath its gayety, is intensely religious, and tenderly reverent toward the departed, that is to say, the Metairie once was the site of the famous race course of the Jockey Club, one that has witnessed some of the most spirited turf contests of America. Hero in 1853, the great races between Lexington and LeCompt were fought to a finish in the presence of enthusiastic multitudes for purses of fabulous size. Local horsemen still recount another famous day on which Colonel Wells and Duncan F. Kenner, both fat, wealthy and aristocratic, mounted their own horses and rode against each other for a purse of \$2,000, the colonel losing the race by reason, as he always claimed, of his greater avoidance.

Today the last vestige of the racing times have vanished, for the Jockey Club went out of existence in 1870, and the land on which the track was contained was purchased by Charles T. Howard, of Louisiana State Lottery fame. It has been developed into one of the loveliest cemeteries in all the south, with an extensive system of lakes and lawns. Amongst its most beautiful monument tombs is that of the Army of Tennessee, upon which rises Doyle's equestrian statue of Albert Sidney Johnston. The tomb of the Army of Northern Virginia is equally imposing and bears a statue of General Stonewall Jackson. This tomb for two years contained the remains of Jefferson Davis, which were afterward removed to Richmond.

A little shrine which has become famous far and wide for its miraculous cures has given name and fame to the cemetery in which it stands. This is one which was erected to St. Roch as the result of an apparent miracle during the epidemic of yellow fever which visited New Orleans in 1866-67, before scientific discoveries had made such epidemics impossible. At that time Reverend Fr. Thevis, for many years the reverend priest of Holy Trinity church, made a vow to St. Roch that if all his flock were spared he would erect a chapel to the saint. Curiously enough—so tradition has it—that the city was fearfully fever-swept but a member of Fr. Thevis's church died. The good priest when the epidemic had passed remembered his vow and with his own hands built the little chapel from which St. Roch's Santo Campo cemetery takes its name. The little ivy-twined shrine where on any day one may witness devout pilgrims traversing the Via Dolorosa, is hardly larger than an ordinary living room, but its fame throughout the United States has become great. The pilgrims upon entering at the cemetery gate, purchase a candle and place it lighted at the foot of the altar. The prayers to the patron saint are then said; and when repeated, nine times on nine different days they are alleged to work miracles.

Young girls seeking husbands especially frequent the shrine of St. Roch, in European shrines, devoted to this saint it used to be the custom for maidens to walk barefoot from their homes to the chapel, carrying lighted candles, but this feature of the supplications is not observed in modern New Orleans, where girls ride to the cemetery in the trolley car instead of walking barefoot. Very many of them do visit the shrine, however, and it is said that a devout prayer for a husband has never yet been denied to a New Orleans maiden.

Beneath the altar rest the remains of the founder, Fr. Thevis, and on either side is a collection of crucifixes and other emblems which bear elegant testimony to the piety of the church.

Original Turners to be Found at Fogg Museum

Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 31.—A very important accession to the number of drawings and paintings in this country by the English artist J. M. W. Turner, has just been made through the gift of Turner's "Devonport" to the Fogg museum of art of Harvard university. The drawing itself, which is one of those executed in water color during the middle portion of Turner's career, was among the 57 which were owned by John Ruskin and exhibited in London in 1878, and again in 1900. It comes to Harvard as a gift from Mr. Charles Fairfax Murray, a well known collector and dealer in London. Mr. Murray was at one time a pupil of Ruskin.

This drawing is distinguished, furthermore, as one of those which Ruskin held in highest esteem and of

which he wrote: "No more wonderful drawing, take it all in all, exists by his hand than the picture of the 'Devonport' to the right, and the sky is the most exquisite in my own entire collection of drawings. It is quite consummately true, as all things are when

# OCTOBER'S PRODUCTION WAS ALMOST A MILLION

The Mines Shipped 35,050 Tons From Which Was Extracted \$964,000--Output Showed Gain of 35 per Cent. Over September.

Cripple Creek, Oct. 31.—The October output was 35,050 tons, valued at \$661,000.

The following figures were obtained from the different mills and smelters to show the gain of over 35 per cent in the preceding month of \$1,700 tons, with an increased value of \$5 per ton, and with a total increased valuation of \$362,000, being an increase of 35 per cent over September production.

During the month of September the production of the district was 22,150 at a total valuation of \$601,200. This month's figures are very gratifying to the mining men as it plainly shows that the mines are operated on a large scale.

The output for October will be a complete surprise to many of the citizens of Colorado, as it is considerably more than the most ardent hoped for.

It is also over one-half of the amount produced during July, when all the mines in the district were running with full crews, and there was no labor trouble to disturb the mines or miners.

In July there was shipped 56,000 tons of an average grade of \$26, the total amount in cash was \$1,866,000. In August the tonnage was 34,700 tons, with an average value of \$23, and a total amount in money of \$82,475.

The following is the output for this month:

	Tons.	Ave.	Total
U. S. R. & R. Co.	12,000	325	\$390,000
Portland	8,500	37.50	315,750
Smelters	3,500	80	280,000
Dorcas	2,500	37.50	93,750
Telluride	2,000	25	50,000
Economic	1,500	25	37,500
Globe	2,600	4	10,400
Smaller plants, inc.	1,650	4	6,600
Totals	35,050	\$26.00	\$864,000

## Abundance of Ore.

The management of the Eagle sampler stated today that he was receiving more ore than he could handle with one shift, and the local sampler is now crushing the ore at the rate of 225 tons a day, thereby clearing hours overtime. In all probability another shift will be started soon.

## Many Shipments.

A few of the properties which sent out shipments today are the following: Lessee H. Shell, working the Pho claim on the Free Colours estate under lease, sent out three carloads of two-ounce ore, it being consigned to the Dorcas at Florence. Lessee Kent and others operating on the Prachite sent out one carload of ore that is expected to return values of \$23 to the ton. This ore was broken in the 200-foot level and was consigned to one of the local samplers.

## Golden Cycle.

Yesterday the Golden Cycle property sent out seven carloads of ore which is only one car less than the daily production before the strike was inaugurated. This flattering production gives encouragement to many other operators.

The Durango Girl, which is now working eight men is a wonder. Large bodies of high grade ore are noticed all through the slope and shipments are being very regularly made.

The company is pushing development on a group of ten claims with a force of 20 men, which force will be increased as soon as the buildings are completed and the winter provisions landed. Col. Demming is the state geologist of Pennsylvania.

Now comes the Bulldogger, of which it was almost impossible to gather much data as there was but little operating being done. In Louis Gulch are many prospects being worked on a small scale, but crossing the range you fall into Wall's Gulch, which promises to be the greatest of the district. The Jennie Lind is working five men and while not yet on a shipping basis, is getting the highest assays of the gulch.

The Western Belle and Golden Rose are working a few men and will add to the shippers in the early spring.

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Next comes the Porcupine, which is operated by M. Turner, White, Kerns, and John Wescel, seems to be one of the many valuable properties in that district. The Red Cloud and Little La Plata have taken out valuable shipments while the Neglected is the cream of all we have seen. If you feel that you wish to look over this district, you will find this article true. (La Plata County Guide).

put to work in the stores, and with the ground already developed it is figured that the shipments to the smelters will soon reach from 300 to 400 tons a month. This ore averages from \$35 to \$40 per ton.

The Gum Tree has long been known as a valuable property and possesses a marvelous ore body. In the bottom of the valley there is a continuous streak for over 800 feet in length, and with ore still showing without decreasing width in both east and west breasts—Idaho Springs Siftings.

## LA PLATA COUNTY.

Durango, Colo., Nov. 1.—The May Day will sink 100 feet and then drift both ways on the vein. E. W. Beach, who is an old Cripple Creek miner, is well acquainted with this grade of ore and is foreman. He says that with the 12 men he is now working he expects to get up his galloping frame and bring by the 10th of November and will then develop the largest mine in La Plata county. To convince our readers that the May Day can deliver the goods, we need only say that the third car of ore shipped averaged \$29, per ton, while the next three cars of rock ran the price down to \$22, and the average sample taken across vein 32 to 4 feet in shaft shows a pay streak of \$150 per ton. The property is owned by C. E. McConnell, D. G. Miller and A. E. Reynolds and the blocking of ground will be pushed as rapidly as possible.

After leaving the May Day you go across the gulch to the Chief Gold Mining & Milling Co., with J. H. McAlpine, president, and J. H. K. Martin, treasurer. This company has the extension of the May Day and are now preparing to do much development work this winter. The surface assays show that the Chief is easily the rich at the May Day and the Keystone, which lies north of the May Day, shows petate ore.

The estimate of the director of the mint for the world's production of gold and silver for the calendar year 1902 is:

Gold, total value, \$25,889,000; silver, col-

ore value, \$25,861,000.

# COLORADO AND HER PRECIOUS METALS

## DIRECTOR OF THE MINT IN ESTIMATE OF PRODUCTION FOR 1902 PLACES CENTENNIAL STATE FIRST.

Washington, Nov. 1.—The gold and silver production of the principal states and territories for the year 1902 is estimated by the director of the mint follows:

Gold. Silver.

Alaska ..... \$ 3,345,000 \$ 115,000

Arizona ..... 4,112,300 2,894,100

California ..... 16,732,100 1,614,673

Colorado ..... 25,465,700 20,267,960

Montana ..... 1,437,800 17,123,600

Idaho ..... 1,475,000 7,569,842

Nevada ..... 2,820,000 4,642,572

New Mexico ..... 351,131 591,137

South Dakota ..... 6,986,400 180,850

Utah ..... 3,594,000 11,044,622

Wyoming ..... 38,800 6,481

Total ..... \$100,000,000 \$17,157,513

The number of ounces of gold given us \$3,670,000 and of silver \$5,500,000.

This is an increase of \$6,500 ounces of gold as compared with 1901, and an increase of 28,000 ounces of silver.

The total value of gold and silver produced in 1902 is \$29,415,000 as against \$27,157,513, its value in 1901.

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ore value, \$25,861,000.

Washington, Nov. 1.—The following statement of the conduct of investigation into public land frauds in the Pacific coast states was prepared at the interior department and given out with Secretary Hitchcock's approval:

"Nearly a year ago a report reached the secretary which indicated that frauds of a serious nature had been and were being perpetrated against the government under what is known as the forest reserve land act of June 4, 1897, by a combination of land speculators on the Pacific coast. The information and indicated frauds were of so grave a character that the secretary at once directed a thorough investigation to once determine the truth.

This investigation was commenced last June and has been conducted by those in charge of the actual work with great care and with all possible speed consistent with thoroughness.

The investigation has proceeded step by step without intermission, under the secretary's personal direction and every clew to wrong doing has been quietly followed to its source, with the result that the guilty parties of those in charge that the guilty parties will be apprehended and speedily brought to justice.

"It has been the determination of the secretary from the beginning that the matter should be probed to the bottom regardless of the amount of influence or wealth of some of the men involved and the inquiry has been conducted throughout along these lines. The work is now nearing completion and the whole matter at an early date will be in a shape for definite and appropriate action against the offenders.

"While several hundred thousand acres of public lands are involved in the illegal transactions brought to light the number of acres to which patents have been obtained by the perpetrators of the fraud is comparatively small.

"It is proper to say also that some of the statements in regard to the matter which have appeared in the newspapers recently both in the east and in the west are more or less exaggerated, and others are mere surmises. The statements have all circled to the effect that five United States senators and a large number of representatives were implicated and that the land involved will reach in value \$15,000,000 are with foundation. It can be positively stated that they did not originate in the interior department. The details of the investigation are known to a few."

"At the proper time a full statement will be made covering the entire investigation and the whole matter will be given to the public, but for obvious reasons it is not deemed expedient that a detailed statement of the facts should be given at the present time.

"The work of the investigation has been conducted by Arthur V. Pugh, attorney in the interior department and W. E. Muller, head of the secret service or the treasury department. Mr. Burns was called into the case last May and since that time has had entire charge of the secret service features of the work. Mr. Pugh has attended to its legal phase. The secretary of the interior is highly gratified with the service rendered by the officers in the matter."

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"Without divulging the names of the authorities who have communicated their views of the situation it may be said that the idea of the existence of a "war party" so-called in Japan is wrong and that the emperor, the cabinet and his advisers are all in favor of an honorable compromise of the dispute between Russia and Japan. It is argued that the conflict between Russia and Japan is being described as the "new America" and Japan for the mastery of the Pacific must assuredly come, and must inevitably leave a greater forthcoming conflict between Russia and the United States unless some halting ground of Russian expansion be found. Japan is convinced that the first halting should be Manchuria, and failing that, it must be Korea.

"There is undoubtedly a strong feeling in Japan that if Russia is allowed to overrun Manchuria, and also overrun Korea, the knell of the empire will have been sounded. Thereupon, while willing to compromise on a basis of the permanent occupation of Korea, the Japanese are likely to insist upon the absolute integrity of Korea. Japan is not prepared to go further. In the outlying districts the situation is liable to get out of hand and a hostile crisis precipitated at any time.

"In the meantime, disturbing rumors of Russian movements following non-evacuation on the eighth of October in defiance of the treaty continue to unsettle trade.

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